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BENGAL FAMINE CODE.

REVISED EDITION OF DECEMBER 1895.

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BENGAL FAMINE CODE.

Part I.

PREVIOUS TO FAMINE.

CHAPTER I.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ORDINARY TIMES.

Periodical reports to be submitted by Police officers.

THE District Superintendent of Police shall require all Police officers in charge of stations in the District to submit, on every alternate Monday from 1st June to end of October, and on the first Monday of the month for the rest of the year, a report on the following matters:—

(1) the amount and distribution of the rainfall;
(2) the character of the weather;
(3) the progress of agricultural operations;
(4) the condition of the standing crops;
(5) the outturn of the crops at time of harvest [to be estimated in annas (16 annas denoting an average crop, 20 annas a bumper crop)];
(6) the condition of the grain-stocks;
(7) the retail shop prices of common rice (*mota chaul*) and other principal food-grains (quantity obtainable for a rupee);
(8) the state of the people—existence of any scarcity or distress, whenever it may occur;
(9) the health of the people;
(10) any failure in the supply of fodder, the presence of disease, or the occurrence of any unusual mortality among the cattle.

Whenever the retail shop prices of the food-grains locally in use rise above 20 per cent. over the normal rates as compared with the nearest quarterly rates* shown in the schedule published under section 3, clause (3), or any other cause for apprehension arises, or when specially directed by the Magistrate to do so, the District Superintendent of Police shall submit the original reports of Police Officers with his own remarks to the Magistrate of the District.

Explanation of rise of prices above 20 per cent. over normal rates.

2. Where the retail shop prices of common rice and other principal food-grains, referred to in the preceding section, rise above 20 per cent over the normal rates, the District Officer shall make special enquiries and submit an explanation to the Commissioner of the Division.

Duties of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Periodical inspection.

3. (1) It shall be the duty of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture and his Assistants to ascertain by periodical inspection that the system for the supply of information from Police and Local Officers prescribed by sections 1 and 162 is being efficiently and properly worked in each district, and to report to the District Officer, and any other authorities whom the Local Government may appoint for the purpose, any defects in its working

* For example, prices prevailing on 1st March should be compared with the normal rates shown for the last day or last market day of January, and those prevailing on 20th March should be compared with the rates shown for the last day or last market day of April.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Director to compile and collate periodically in an intelligent form the facts and statistics which are derived from the system established for the provision of information of the character above described. For this purpose he should have full access, under such rules as may be laid down by the Local Government, to any statistical and agricultural returns and reports which are submitted by District Officers to the higher Revenue authorities.

Compilation of statistics.

(3) The Director shall also prepare and submit to the Local Government, for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in January 1896, and subsequently at the end of every five years, a schedule of normal rates of prices of the following food-grains :—

Preparation of schedule of normal rates of prices.

Common rice (*mota chaul*).
Wheat. (*Triticum sativum*).
Barley. (*Hordeum vulgare*).
Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).
Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).
Marua or ragi (*Eleusine Corocana*).
Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).
Gram, chana, chhola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).

The schedule shall be compiled in Form 1 (Appendix II) from the half-monthly returns of retail prices furnished by District Officers under Government Circular No. 13Agri., dated the 4th May 1892, and shall in each case show the averages of the prices prevalent on the last day or last market day of January, April, July and October during the past five years. Should any year of scarcity or famine fall within the period of five years ending 31st December last, it should be left out of the calculation, and the latest year not included in the five-year period should be substituted for it. Copies of the schedule, when published, will be furnished to all District Officers and Commissioners of Divisions.

(4) It shall also be the duty of the Director to prepare from time to time after an examination both of settlement reports and other similar sources of information which may be available, as well as of the information periodically collated in his own office, a statement of the agricultural circumstances of each tract of the Province and of the measures, if any, which are in his opinion required to improve the agricultural efficiency thereof.

To report agricultural circumstances of tracts and suggest agricultural improvements.

(5) The Director is the officer to whom the Government will primarily look for making suggestions from time to time as to the improvement of the system for Famine Warning and Famine Relief.

Suggestions for improvement of the system for Famine Warning and Famine Relief.

4. The Commissioner of a Division, and under him the District and Subdivisional Officers, are bound to keep themselves at all times informed of the agricultural condition of every part of the Division, District and Subdivision respectively, and to enforce the observance of all rules laid down by Government for the collection of agricultural statistics and information.

Duties of the Commissioner, the District Officer, and the Subdivisional Officer.

5. District Officers and Commissioners of Divisions shall periodically submit statements of areas liable to famine and programmes of relief works as laid down in the following rules :—

District Officers and Commissioners to submit statements of areas liable to famine and programmes of relief works.

(1) All the districts in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions and the districts of the 24-Parganas, Khulna,

Jessore, and Darjeeling are at present considered not liable to famine, and the statements and programmes prescribed below are not required in respect of those districts.

(2) The District Officers of all other districts shall submit to the Commissioner of the Division on or before the 1st April in each year—

(*i*) A statement of areas in the district which are considered liable to famine, to be drawn up in Form 2. This is to be accompanied by a map showing the areas liable to famine (tracts more liable being exhibited in shades of brown, and those less liable in shades of blue).

(*ii*) A programme of relief works in Form 3.

(*iii*) An abstract of Forms 2 and 3 in Form 4.

These forms, as also all other forms prescribed in this Code, are printed in Appendix II.

Form 2.—In considering the liability of a tract to famine, the following are some of the principal points which require attention :—

(*a*) the previous history of the tract as having been visited by famines or not ;

(*b*) the density and economic condition of the population ;

(*c*) nature of the soil and general capability of the tract to maintain its population ;

(*d*) how far cultivation depends on rainfall, and whether the normal rainfall is regular or otherwise ;

(*e*) how far the tract is irrigated by rivers, canals, wells, &c. ;

(*f*) its accessibility as regards importation of food-grains.

Estimates of the number of persons likely to require employment on relief works and gratuitous relief should be made with reference (*a*) to the experience of previous famines, and (*b*) to the general condition of the various sections of the population. As furnishing valuable hints, extracts from the Bombay Statistical Atlas are given in Appendix III to this Code, showing the way in which similar estimates have been framed in that Province.

In revising the statement in future years, due regard should be given to the increased protection afforded during the past year by new irrigation works and improved communications or otherwise.

Form 3.—The programmes of relief works should be divided into two parts, for "Large works" and "Small works," as defined in section 53, and should be prepared thana by thana, showing separately (i) the roads to be constructed, raised, or repaired ; (ii) the embankments to be constructed ; (iii) the drainage channels to be excavated and improved ; (iv) the irrigation reservoirs and channels to be constructed ; (v) the tanks to be dug and cleared ; and (vi) the wells to be constructed.

In each district where there is an Executive Engineer, the Collector should call on him to supply information in Form 3 as to large works, such as railways, canals, &c., which he has to propose or which have already received the sanction of Government (see section 7). In districts in which there is no Executive Engineer, the Collector should apply to the Superintending Engineer. The list thus received or the list received from the Superintending Engineer should be amalgamated by the Collector with the list sent in by the District Engineer, and a combined programme in Form 3 should be drawn up and submitted to the Commissioner.

In the programme for large works it should be noted in the column for remarks (column 8) whether the work is "sanctioned," *i.e.*, whether the plans and estimates have been sanctioned although funds may not have been provided for its execution, and what progress, if any, has been made in the execution of the work. This does not preclude the entry of "unsanctioned works" (*i.e.* works for which plans and estimates have not been sanctioned) in the programme; but if through paucity of "sanctioned works" the number of persons entered against "sanctioned works" is small in proportion to the total number for whom provision is made by "unsanctioned works" and "small works," measures should be taken to bring more large works under sanction as soon as possible, and information should be given in the column of remarks to show what steps are being taken for the purpose.

The figures entered in column 7 of the form should be the number of persons who can finish the work in 90 days. Thus, if 30 persons can finish it in one month, the figure in column 7 will be 10. But where, as in the case of wells, the number thus worked out would be extremely small, the figure in column 7 may be entered for groups of such works.

In the case of large works, however, the estimate of the number to be employed should be framed with regard to the time within which it is intended that the work should be completed. Suitable instructions will be found printed at the foot of the form.

The programmes should be revised annually with due regard to the exhaustion of the works entered in the programme last submitted.

Form 4.—The instructions for filling up Form 4 will be found at the foot of the form.

(3) The Commissioner of the Division shall scrutinise the statements and programmes submitted under the preceding rule, and shall submit to the Revenue Department of Government, not later than the 1st May, combined statements and programmes for the whole Division with the district maps in original.

(4) The Revenue Department shall forward copies of the statements of areas liable to famine and of programmes of relief works to the Public Works Department for examination of that portion of the programmes which is based on information furnished by Executive or Superintending Engineers.

Local Government to submit annually Famine Statement C to the Government of India.

6. The Local Government will submit to the Government of India, on or before the 1st of June in each year, a statement (to be called Famine Statement C), compiled in Form 4 from the statements submitted by Commissioners of Divisions in the same Form.

Special rules for projects regarding Railways and other works requiring sanction of Government of India.

7. The following special rules shall be observed in the case of railway projects. They are applicable also to projects for other works requiring the sanction of the Government of India:—

(1) A railway project should not, except for grave reasons, be included in a programme of relief works, in view—

(*a*) of the small ratio which the expenditure on unskilled labour bears to the total cost of a railway,—about one-third of the whole cost being incurred in England, and of

the balance only a small percentage being spent on unskilled labour;

(*b*) of the large financial liabilities which the commencement of railway works involves;

(*c*) of the loss which may be incurred if, after being commenced as a relief work, the project or alignment may be subsequently abandoned or condemned.

(2) When for reasons considered sufficient it is desired to include a railway project in the programme of relief works, the Local Government should submit a report to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, showing—

(*a*) the liability of the districts through which the railway passes to famine;

(*b*) the advantages of the railway as a permanent protection of the Districts affected by it against famine;

(*c*) the number of persons for whom it is requisite that relief works should be provided in the event of serious famine;

(*d*) the number that can be provided for by works other than the railway;

(*e*) the reasons why the railway is required as a relief work in supplement or preference to other works;

(*f*) the number of persons for whom work of suitable kind can be provided for by the railway;

(*g*) the proportion of the cost of such relief work to the whole cost of the line.

(3) If the railway or any part of it is accepted by the Government of India as admissible in the programme of relief works on general grounds, the necessary reconnaissances or surveys should be undertaken and the alignment submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and their approval obtained to the project before it is finally entered in the programme of relief works.

(4) If the alignment is approved, measures should be taken to secure the land required for the railway.

(5) If after the inclusion of the project in the programme it should at any time be in the opinion of the Local Government desirable that the railway should be utilised as a relief work, a report should be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department setting forth the reasons why the work should be commenced.

(6) In the event of such sanction being accorded, the Local Government should transmit punctually and regularly to the Government of India in the Public Works Department the ordinary monthly and quarterly "Narrative Progress Reports," together with a memorandum showing the maximum, minimum, and average number of labourers employed and the total cash issues during the month, and should also communicate with that Department upon all professional and engineering questions, and submit all the usual estimates, accounts, &c., as in the case of a railway in progress under ordinary circumstances.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT WHEN SCARCITY IS APPREHENDED OR FAMINE IS IMMINENT.

Demi-official warning by District Officers.

8. District Officers shall warn the Local Government demi-officially at the earliest possible moment of any probability of shortness of crops likely to lead to distress. The first official indication of failure of harvest or scarcity in any district shall be communicated in the ordinary weekly telegraphic weather and crop report submitted to the Local Government by each District Officer.

Commissioner to report impending famine.

9. When the Commissioner of a Division has reason to believe that scarcity prevails, or a famine is imminent, in any part of his Division, he shall report the fact to the Local Government, stating as far as possible—

(*a*) the grounds of his belief;
(*b*) the area and population likely to be affected;
(*c*) the character of communications in the affected area;
(*d*) the condition of the grain-stocks;
(*e*) sources from which supplies of food may be obtained;
(*f*) proposed measures of relief;
(*g*) an estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred and the local sources from which it can be met;
(*h*) any other matters necessary for the due information of Government.

Besides the particulars above indicated, a general account should be given of the economic condition in ordinary times of the tract or tracts likely to be affected, and of the crops affected and the extent to which they have suffered, of the contingencies on which the appearance and probable duration of distress depend, and of the position of the tract or tracts as to local trade, food-supply, and communications. It should also show the extent to which (*i*) the suspension or remission of land revenue, and (*ii*) the provision of additional staff of officers are likely to be necessary. If the general account and information on points (*i*) and (*ii*) cannot be given in the report prescribed by this section, they should be given as soon as possible in one of the half-monthly reports prescribed by section 13.

Similar reports to be submitted by District and Subdivisional Officers.

10. The District Officer and the Subdivisional Officer shall submit similar reports to the Commissioner of the Division and the District Officer respectively, as soon as there is reason to believe that scarcity prevails or famine is imminent. Care should, however, be taken not to raise a false alarm.

Opening of test works.

11. District Officers are required to use their discretion in determining whether there is scarcity or whether famine is imminent. The proper course is, with the first indications of distress, to open one or more test works, according as the area which seems affected is small or large, regulating them strictly according to the provisions hereinafter contained as to relief works. Ordinary works in progress under the District Board or required by it should be opened and should be utilised as test works, wages and the quantity of work to be

BENGAL FAMINE CODE.

REVISED EDITION OF DECEMBER 1895.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

SUBSTITUTE the following for the second sentence of section 8:—

"The first official indication of failure of harvest or scarcity in any district shall be communicated in the ordinary weekly telegraphic weather and crop report submitted to the Local Government. Whenever the state of affairs becomes so strained that the opening of test or relief works appears likely to be necessary, the fact should be distinctly stated in the telegraphic report. In districts exempted from the submission of weekly telegraphic weather and crop reports, the District Officer shall address a special telegram to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, whenever occasion arises as above indicated."

Add the following to section 15, clause (1):—

"Whenever the state of affairs becomes so strained that the opening of test or relief works appears likely to be necessary, the fact will be distinctly stated in the weekly telegraphic reports."

H. S.—Reg. No. 2078J—1,000—11-8-96.

done being regulated according to the rules for relief works. Employment should be offered to the needy, on the strict condition that the labour is paid for at task work rates, not daily rates, and that the wage given does not exceed the famine wage according to the Code. If such test works attract labourers in large numbers, then it may be considered proved that distress exists.

The Police to keep a look-out for cases of starvation and to administer relief.

12. The Police shall be instructed through the District Superintendent of Police to keep a sharp look-out for any cases of starvation, and to take immediate steps for relief. For this purpose every Police officer in charge of a station in an affected tract should be provided with a sum of money sufficient to meet probable requirements. Relief in such cases (which shall be reported to the District Officer) should be regulated in accordance with sections 42 and 43, and the expenditure incurred shall be accounted for as expenditure under Chapter V (Gratuitous relief) of this Code.

Submission of half-monthly reports.

13. After the submission of the report required under sections 9 and 10, half-monthly reports for the periods from 1st to 15th, and from 16th to the end of the month, shall be submitted as long as anxiety continues to be felt for any tract, although actual distress necessitating relief measures may not have appeared. The District Officer's report for the first-half of the month shall be despatched not later than the 17th of the month, and for the second-half not later than the 2nd of the following month, so as to reach the Commissioner without fail on the 18th and 3rd, and the Local Government on the 20th and 5th, respectively.

Contents of half-monthly reports.

14. The half-monthly reports should contain information as to—

(1) the general condition during the half-month of the tract or tracts for which anxiety is felt, prospects of crops, prices, food-stocks, importation or exportation of grains, rainfall, public health, emigration or immigration of famished people, condition of cattle;

(2) number and nature of public works open in or near the tract, distinguishing works—
  (*a*) under District Boards or Municipal Committees;
  (*b*) under the Public Works Department (Executive or Superintending Engineer);

together with the daily or average numbers of persons employed on these works in each week of the half month, distinguishing (*i*) men, (*ii*) women, and (*iii*) children, as compared with the numbers employed in the previous half month.

Similar information should be furnished as to any test works opened, or any ordinary works converted into test works.

(3) any cases of relief under section 12;

(4) the number of applications received for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, as compared with the number of applications received ordinarily at that time of the year.

Duties and powers of the Local Government.

15. The rules to be observed and the powers to be exercised by the Local Government are as follows:—

(1) When there is indication of failure of harvest or scarcity in any part of the Province, immediate

intimation of it will be given to the Government of India in the weekly telegraphic weather and crop reports.

(2) When apprehension arises that relief measures may have to be undertaken, the Local Government will submit monthly written reports based on the reports submitted by Commissioners and District Officers under sections 9, 10, 13 and 14.

(3) The following matters will be separately represented by the Local Government, as occasion may require, in special reports which should be submitted in sufficient time to enable the Government of India to make any provision of funds or establishments which may be necessary—

(*a*) If there is any reason to believe that the Provincial funds will prove insufficient to meet the exigencies of famine, the extent to which Imperial aid is likely to be required.

(*b*) The extent to which the suspension or remission of land revenue may be considered necessary.

(*c*) The extent to which the Provincial staff requires to be increased by drafts from Imperial Departments or otherwise.

(4) When in consequence of the apprehension of imminent and serious scarcity application is made by the local officers for the immediate strengthening of the district staff, the Local Government is empowered to sanction the employment of such additional staff as may appear to be necessary, provided that all such appointments as ordinarily require the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State are reported at once to the Government of India for confirmation.

(5) Should any additional grant of funds applied for be delayed from any cause by the Government of India, or should the Local Government be convinced that immediate further expenditure is essential for the preservation of life or the prevention of suffering dangerous to life, they will make such further assignments of funds as may be requisite. All such grants of funds as would ordinarily require the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State must be reported at once for confirmation.

Accountant-General to keep account of expenditure sanctioned and submit monthly statements to Government.

16. The Accountant-General to whom the orders in each case, under sections 15(4) and 15(5) above, will be communicated will keep a register of all sanctions for expenditure accorded by the Local Government in the different Departments, as well as of all charges incurred by District Officers in anticipation of sanction, and will submit monthly to the Local Government an account showing the charges sanctioned up to the previous month for each District.

Part II.

DURING FAMINE.

THE rules in this part of the Code are to be observed when it has been determined, in accordance with the provisions of section 11, that distress requiring relief measures exists.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT BOARDS, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

17. In the Resolution of the Bengal Government, Revenue Department, dated 24th January 1890, the following principles were laid down as to the duties of District Boards in times of scarcity and famine:—

The first charge for relief works to fall on District Boards.

District Boards must be regarded as forming an integral part of the Administration, and it becomes their duty, as it is that of other Departments of Government in time of serious scarcity, to subordinate the ordinary objects and methods of their expenditure to the special consideration of saving life. District Boards are the primary agency available for coping with famine, and must be expected in such crises to direct their whole resources, subject only to the maintenance of absolutely necessary works in non-affected tracts, to affording relief. This primary obligation having been carried out, it remains for Government to supplement the resources of Boards, if necessary, so as to enable them not only to combat famine, but also to perform their ordinary functions connected with the up-keep of district communications. Before, then, an appeal is made by the Boards to Government for funds, all possible expenditure, beyond that absolutely necessary for bare maintenance and establishment charges, should be diverted from non-affected to affected areas, and on the opening of relief operations, the district budgets should be remodelled with this object.

Who shall be guided by this Code.

18. The relief operations carried on by District Boards, whether in the form of—

Gratuitous relief,
Poor-houses,
Kitchens for children, or
Relief works,

shall be regulated by the provisions, and their officers shall be subject to the rules laid down, in this Code.

Commissioner to propose relief works.

19. The Commissioner of the Division shall be responsible (*a*) for proposing, in consultation with the Superintending or Chief Engineer, the action to be taken by the Public Works Department, (*b*) for organising private agency, and (*c*) for prescribing the action to be taken by District or Local Boards in respect of works to be carried on under their agency and with their funds; *provided* that no relief circle shall be formed, and no special relief work or poor-house or system of gratuitous relief shall be commenced, the cost of which will fall on Provincial funds, without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

No special relief measures to be undertaken without sanction of Local Government.

Commissioner to exercise administrative control in all measures of famine relief.

20. The Commissioner shall exercise administrative control over all relief measures undertaken by the District Officer, or by District or Local Boards, and shall be responsible for enforcing all rules laid down in this Code for the relief of famine. He is also empowered to control the arrangements in connection with famine relief undertaken by the Public Works Department, except in matters of a purely technical character, and shall be supplied with, and may call for, periodical information with regard to such relief measures.

Other duties of Commissioner.

21. The Commissioner should from the outset direct his attention to (*a*) the due strengthening of the normal staff of each district, (*b*) fixing, where necessary, suitable administrative areas in view to the proper administration of famine relief, and (*c*) advising the Superintending Engineer as to the best distribution and employment of the Public Works agency in his Division.

District to be the unit of relief administration. Duties and powers of District and Subdivisional Officers.

22. The District will be the unit of relief administration, and the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of the Division, will be the agent of Government for carrying out the measures of relief which may be determined on. He will exercise general supervision over all works and arrangements for giving relief within his District, and will be responsible to Government for their efficiency. His decision should be accepted in all matters relating to the employment and wages of the labourers, the opening or closing of works, and generally in all matters which are not of a merely technical nature. Officers of all Departments employed on famine duty within the limits of his District will take their orders from him on all points not strictly professional. Subdivisional Officers, as far as the Subdivision is concerned, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, subject to the control of the District Officer, be responsible for the performance of the duties laid down for the Commissioner and the District Officer within their respective jurisdictions.

Weekly telegraphic report to be submitted by District Officer.

23. When relief operations have been actually commenced, and during their continuance, the District Officer shall submit a weekly telegraphic report, which shall be despatched so as to reach without fail the Under-Secretary to the Local Government in the Revenue Department in Calcutta on Tuesday, showing the number of men, women, and children (*a*) on relief works, and (*b*) on gratuitous relief, on the preceding Saturday. If the Subdivisional Officer is on the telegraph line he may telegraph his report direct to the Local Government; if not, he shall send his report to the District Officer in time for the latter to telegraph it to the Local Government. The message shall be in this form:—

Subdivision	*Saturday the*		*of*	.
Relief works ...	Men	Women	Children	.
Gratuitous relief	Men	Women	Children	.

The figures of the first line will be supplied from those against the last day in the week in the return sent in by each relief work officer under section 86, and those of the second line from the figures sent in by each officer in charge of gratuitous relief under section 49. They shall be given for the Saturday preceding if possible, but if any relief work is so situated that the information for Saturday cannot reach the Subdivisional Officer or the District Officer in time for it

to reach the Local Government by telegraph on Tuesday, then the figures shall be given for Friday or such latest day as can be given under the conditions prescribed, the exact date being fixed by the District Officer for each relief work and relief circle with reference to its distance and the route which the return has to take.

Other reports to be submitted by District Officer.

24. The District Officer shall also submit to the Local Government, through the Commissioner of the Division, a half-monthly report for the periods 1st to 15th and 16th to end of the month, giving particulars as follows, and all necessary information as to the state and prospects of the affected tracts:—

(1) Area affected during the period under report, and approximate estimate of the portion of the population affected; number of relief circles and of officers in charge.

(2) General state of the affected tracts during the half month under report, crop prospects, food-stocks, importation or exportation of food-grains, rainfall, public health, emigration or immigration of famished people, condition of cattle.

(3) Number of relief works open in or near the affected tracts; the numbers, if any, paid by daily wages, and those paid for task work; the rates of wages should be also reported. Figures as to numbers employed, &c., should be given in Famine Statement D (see section 26). If any relief works have been opened under private agency, such information as is possessed regarding them should be given.

(4) Number of poor-houses open, and the scale of food distributed.

If any private poor-houses have been opened, the numbers there relieved should be reported, if known.

(5) Organisation for employment of artizans, women, &c., at their homes in weaving, cotton-spinning, husking corn, &c. Number of persons so employed, distinguishing between (*a*) men, (*b*) women, (*c*) children.

(6) Organisation for the distribution of grain doles or money doles.

(7) Relief in kitchens.

(8) Number of persons to whom loans under the Land Improvement Act or under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been made, the system and security on which such advances are given, and the average amount usually lent to each and the total amount lent under each head.

(9) Financial statement for the fortnight under the following heads:—

A.—Receipts, distinguishing between grants from District Boards, grants from the Provincial Government, and private subscriptions, and showing, in the case of Government grants, the date of each grant being sanctioned, and the purpose for which it was made.

B.—Expenditure from public funds during the half month under report—

(*a*) On relief works (clause 3), showing separately the sums paid on account of daily wages and sums paid for task-work.

(*b*) On relief in poor-houses (clause 4).

(*c*) On the relief of artizans, &c. (clause 5).

(*d*) On relief by grain or money doles (clause 6).

(*e*) On relief in kitchens (clause 7).

(*f*) On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief.

C.—Balances of funds in hand under each head.

(10) Unless the information has been given in any of the reports submitted under sections 9 and 13, the first half-monthly report submitted under this section shall contain an account of the economic condition of the affected tract or tracts in ordinary times, and of the crops affected and the extent to which they have suffered; the contingencies on which the probable duration of distress depends; the position of the affected area as to local trade, food-supply, and communications, and any other general information likely to be useful. A fresh general report is required for all new tracts which may become affected subsequent to the submission of this report. If the information is not available when the first report is submitted, it should be given in the next subsequent half-monthly report.

(11) When the condition of the tract outside the tract marked as affected undergoes any change for better or worse, the fact should be noticed in the half-monthly report.

Dates for the submission of the half-monthly reports.

25. The dates for the submission of the half-monthly reports shall be as laid down in section 13. In every three months five of these reports will be based on the weekly figures of two weeks, and one on the figures of three weeks. Each report should, therefore, begin by saying: "The figures of this report relate to the weeks ending so and so and so and so." Matters requiring orders should, however, be promptly reported as the occasion arises, without waiting for the half-monthly report.

Statements to be submitted with the half-monthly reports.

26. The half-monthly report should be accompanied by the following statements:—

i.—An Abstract (to be called Famine Statement D) of the Daily Register of Relief Works (Form 19) [see section 85(4)] drawn up in Form 5, to show the average number of labourers (of each class and total), the total earthwork done, the number of non-working children and adult dependents relieved under sections 83 and 84, and the total expenditure. Under section 84 a special explanation is required whenever the total number of non-working children and adult dependents exceeds 10 per cent. of the total number of relief workers. It is necessary that this statement should always accompany the half-monthly reports, and should show figures for the two weeks separately. Where the works are large and not too many in number, figures may be given for each work; but where they are small and numerous, the figures may be given for each relief circle, or by Thana or Subdivision, as may appear suitable, only the total number of works in each such area being shown. In the form prescribed, specimen entries and calculations will be found to show what is required. The District Officer should first ascertain the daily totals, and then deduce the averages in the way in which they have been arrived at in the example statement.

ii.—A Statement of Gratuitous Relief drawn up in Form 6 to show, for each week separately and also for the whole period covered by the report, the number of men, women, and children receiving gratuitous relief and the cost of the relief. If there are distinct circles, figures should be furnished

for each circle separately. Averages should be given for each week, but where the total number appear only once a week and get seven days' rations, the total is itself the daily average.

iii.—A combined Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief to be called Famine Statement E. This is to show, for each week separately, the number of male units of each class on relief works, the work done by each male unit per diem, the wage earned, the cost per thousand cubic feet, the total amount disbursed on relief works, the number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief, the average dole, and the money expended on gratuitous relief. It should be drawn up in Form 7, women and children, classed as A, B, C, and D labourers, being reduced to the adult male unit by taking each woman as three-fourths, each big child as one-half, and each small child [see section 62 (5)] as one-fourth of a man. For gratuitous relief each adult, whether male or female, counts as a unit, and each child as a half.

The information to be furnished in this statement will not only be statistically useful, but will also be of great administrative importance, and should enable the controlling officer to check at once any wrong figures furnished as to the rise or fall in numbers, any differences or signs of inefficiency as regards the amount of wage, or work done, or cost of work, &c.

iv.—List of prices of principal food-grains. The prices prevailing in a few of the chosen stations in the district should be shown in so many seers for a rupee. It will be sufficient if the figures for the fortnight under report and those of the previous fortnight are given; of rice, the price of coarse varieties or *mota chaul* should be given.

v.—Statements, in Forms 8 and 9, of imports and exports by railway of food-grains, if any.

Additional statements and maps to be submitted with the second half-monthly report.

27. With the second half-monthly report for each month (which is to reach Government by the 5th of the next month) a map, on the scale of from 8 to 16 miles to an inch, showing the affected area in the district, should be submitted in duplicate, the tracts seriously affected being coloured brown, and those slightly affected light blue; but no map is required unless relief works have been opened in the district. Skeleton maps for the purpose should be obtained on indent from the Surveyor-General. This half-monthly report should also be accompanied by the following statements for the entire month in addition to those enumerated in section 26:—

i.—Statement A, to be drawn up in Form 10. Instructions for filling up the form are given at the foot of the Form. Particular attention is invited to columns (15), (16), and (17) of the statement, which should always be filled up. Columns (15) and (16) should show the monthly death-rate per thousand, to be given by calendar months from returns received by Civil Surgeons. It is hoped that in the report for the last-half of any month there will be no difficulty in giving the death-rate for the preceding month, that is to say, the statement A appended to the report for the last-half of May should show the death-rate for April, and so on. In the body of the report a paragraph should be devoted to this subject, in which should be stated both the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille, and this not only for the entire district, but also for each thana which is situated in a part of the district affected by scarcity. If the death-rate rises to an abnormal ratio—and, generally speaking, a ratio above 40 per mille per annum may be considered abnormal—special pains should be taken to look into the causes of mortality, and to show what are the

ratios of deaths due to the principal different diseases. Any cases of reported deaths due directly or indirectly to starvation should be treated of in this paragraph of the report. If no deaths have occurred due to starvation, the word 'nil' should be entered in column (17).

If any death from starvation or any increase in the death-rate comes to notice when the report for the first-half month is submitted, a similar paragraph should be added to that report.

ii.—Statement B, to be drawn up in Form 11. Instructions for filling it up are given at the foot of the Form. A foot-note should be added to statement B, stating the total expenditure that has been incurred and the advances that have been made during the financial year previous to that to which the report belongs.

iii.—The second half-monthly report should contain special information as to such relief works undertaken as will assist the water-supply of the country, viz., tanks, wells, or other irrigation works, and the number of persons employed thereon, and as to the amount of loans, if any, advanced for such purposes.

Report to be submitted when relief operations have been closed.

28. When relief operations have been closed in any district, a brief and succinct report covering the whole of the operations should be compiled from the half-monthly reports previously sent, and submitted to the Local Government through the Commissioner of the Division. The report should be accompanied by a statement in Form 12, showing the number of persons on relief, the work done, and the amount of relief given each week from the beginning to the end of the operations. The monthly statements A and B prescribed in the preceding section should also be included, as well as price-lists showing the cost of the chief food-grains for each week, and information as to importation and exportation of food-grains and as to the death-rates and the principal causes of death during each month of the distress. A list of the works completed during the period of distress, and of those left unfinished, should also be submitted with the report.

Duties of Local Government.

29. The following rules will be observed by the Local Government in reporting to the Government of India the condition of tracts suffering from scarcity or famine:—

(1) When relief measures have been actually commenced, the weekly telegraphic weather and crop reports should state the aggregate number of persons, without details of age or sex, (*a*) on relief works, (*b*) on gratuitous relief, on the last day of any week for which district reports have been received.

(2) Although statistics are not required under Rule (1) of this section for each district, but only for the Province as a whole, it will be convenient that when distress occurs in entirely different parts of a Province, affected Districts in each part should be grouped together, and separate statistics telegraphed for each group.

(3) The inclusion of a District for the first time in the affected area, whether of a Province or group, and similarly the exclusion of a District from the affected area, should be communicated in the weekly telegrams.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

(4) The monthly report should ordinarily consist of two tabular statements, A and B (Forms 10 and 11).

(5) The statements should be accompanied by a map in which affected tracts should be approximately indicated by two shades of colour, blue signifying slightly affected, and brown seriously affected tracts.*

(6) In a page of remarks attached to the monthly statement A, should be recorded very briefly information as to private relief, village and poor-house relief, general character of relief works, physical condition of people, deaths (if any) from starvation, food-stocks, importation of grain, general condition and prospects of affected area, and other matters which will not delay the despatch of the statement beyond the 15th of the following month. It should also include information as to the wages prescribed on relief works and the data on which they have been determined; any changes should be recorded and explained in subsequent reports.

(7) The report for each month must be despatched to the Government of India, whether complete or incomplete, in the first-half of the next month. Deficient information may be subsequently submitted either in the next monthly report or in a separate letter.

General Report.

(8) As soon as the information is available, a general report should be submitted, giving an account of the economic condition of the affected districts or groups of districts in ordinary times, and indicating the crops affected and the extent to which they have suffered; the contingencies on which the probable duration of distress depends; the position of the affected area as to local trade, food-supply, and communications, and any other general information likely to be instructive. A fresh general report is required for all new districts or groups of districts which may become affected subsequent to the submission of the first general report.

Special Reports.

(9) The following matters should be separately represented, as occasion may require, in special reports, which should be submitted in sufficient time to enable the Government of India to make any provision of funds or establishments which may be necessary :—

(*a*) If there is any reason to believe that the Provincial funds will prove insufficient to meet the exigencies of famine, the extent to which Imperial aid is likely to be required.

(*b*) The extent to which the suspension or remission of land revenue may be considered necessary.

(*c*) The extent to which the Provincial staff requires to be increased by drafts from Imperial Departments or otherwise.

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* Skeleton maps of uniform size and character will be supplied on indent by the Imperial Survey Department for the purpose of this rule.

CHAPTER IV.

CIRCLE ORGANISATION AND DUTIES OF THE CIRCLE OFFICER.

Division of districts into relief circles.

30. Each district affected shall be divided into relief circles, the boundaries of one or more of which shall be conterminous, as far as possible, with territorial divisions made for purposes of administration (such as Subdivisions or Thanas).

Circle Inspectors to be appointed. Their duties.

31. For each circle there shall be an Inspector of relief operations, whose duty it shall be—

(*a*) to decide what persons residing in the local area should be placed in receipt of gratuitous relief, and to prepare a correct register of such persons in Form 13, showing, village by village, the name of each person, the age and sex and caste, causes of disability as described in section 42, and the signature of the investigating officer; the Form also provides for the removal of names;

(*b*) to organize a system of private charity for the relief of persons whose names are entered in the register of gratuitous relief;

(*c*) when the distress cannot be relieved by private charity, to make an application for funds to the District Officer, and to carry out such instructions as he may receive for arranging for the supply of money or grain required to give the necessary relief;

(*d*) to keep strict and accurate accounts, which shall be open to the examination of the Subdivisional or District Officer whenever he may wish to inspect them, of all moneys expended and grain distributed in gratuitious relief, and to submit half-monthly reports of the expenditure incurred;

(*e*) to ascertain and report what works can be carried out in the circle, what kind of labour they will require, and for how many labourers and for what period they will probably afford employment, with a rough estimate of the cost; and if the civil authorities decide on opening any such work in the local area, to aid in every way in the execution of such work and the supervision of labourers employed thereon;

(*f*) to supervise the management of any kitchen or poor-house established in the local area;

(*g*) to encourage, by all the means in his power, the employment of labour on agricultural operations, and to invite applications for advances to make wells, tanks, and other improvements;

(*h*) to make known the places at which relief works are opened, the nature of each work, wages offered, and the classes of persons to whom such work is suitable;

(*i*) to visit as frequently as possible each village in his circle;

(*j*) to test, as far as possible, by personal inspecton, and to correct the register of gratuitous relief;

(*k*) to report the condition of cattle in the circle, and suggest any measure that may be suitable for providing them with food;

(*l*) to report the occurrence of any unusual sickness in the circle;

(*m*) to ascertain that relief has been properly and effectually distributed in the manner laid down ; and

(*n*) generally to make any suggestions as to relief measures which he thinks requisite, and to carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Subdivisional or District Officer.

Services of village headmen, village accountants, and other local agency to be utilised.

32. In preparing the register of gratuitous relief, and generally in all relief operations, the Circle Inspector should utilise, as far as possible, the services of village headmen, village accountants, clerks, chaukidari panchayats, Ward Committees in municipalities, and other local agency.

Circle Inspector to submit reports.

33. The Circle Inspector shall submit half-monthly reports, on dates prescribed by the District Officer, in which he shall include, besides the matters indicated above, the general result of his observations, remarks on the condition of the people, and their willingness or otherwise to work, the prices of food, the supply of food, the condition of growing crops, the state of communications, and any other matters worthy of notice, on which he is required by the District Officer to report.

To be supplied with money.

34. He shall be supplied with money sufficient to meet the expenditure of the current half month, and of one week in advance, and he shall indent from time to time on the local treasury accordingly.

Appointment of contractors for grain.

35. Where necessary, one or more contractors for the supply of grain required for poor-houses grain doles, &c., may be appointed for each circle. They should be chosen from among the grain-dealers of the locality. Each contractor should be furnished with a list of the probable daily demand, for the supply of which he is responsible.

Indents for grain and payments for same.

36. When it is necessary to require a contractor to supply grain to his circle, the Circle Inspector shall indent on him in a form which will be prescribed if required, stating the amount and kind of grain required for a week's supply, the place and date of delivery, and any other matters that may be necessary for his information.

The Circle Inspector shall, at the same time, give him an order on the District Treasury for an advance to cover the cost of the supply indented for.

Payments to contractors.

37. The contractor shall be paid weekly, or more often if he desires it, on presentation of vouchers for expenditure, duly signed by the Circle Inspector.

Relief of starving wanderers.

38. The Circle Inspector in any area to which a starving wanderer comes shall give such wanderer such food as may be necessary, and shall, if or when he is fit to move, send him to the poor-house or relief work which is nearest to such village. Sums expended by the Circle Inspector under this rule shall be treated as expenditure on gratuitous relief under section 43. This rule shall apply to any village

headman or other local agent who may be placed in charge of relief operations in subordination to a Circle Inspector.

If it is found that starving travellers or beggars are lying about the bazar or streets of the town where the poor house is situated, the Circle Inspector shall send a patrol out daily to gather them into the poor-house.

Rest-houses for emigrants.

39. On the roads along which emigrants are known to travel in large numbers, it may be necessary to keep up places at which they can be fed. At these places the conditions of residence and work will not be insisted on. Two meals will be cooked a day, morning and evening. Those who arrive in the evening will receive a meal and shelter in a shed for the night, and will be sent on next day after receiving a second meal in the morning. The Superintendent of such rest-house is responsible for seeing that they eat the meal in his presence and do not carry it away, and that this indulgence is granted only to *bonâ fide* travellers who are in want. The Circle Inspector will pay special attention to these rest-houses; will endeavour to dissuade feeble and emaciated persons from emigrating, and offer them employment on a relief work; and if the number becomes at all considerable, he will report the facts to the Collector of the district He will also be careful to visit these rest-houses frequently, and at feeding times, in order to test the Superintendent's returns as to expenditure and the number of emigrants fed. The Superintendent will add to his daily abstract register a note showing the number of people going to and returning from the place which is the goal of emigration.

Treatment of migrants.

40. (1) Migrants should not ordinarily be interfered with, except (i) when they are obviously too weak to carry out the journey they propose; (ii) when it is known that the place to which they propose to go is unable to support them; (iii) when they are wandering aimlessly. In such cases the Circle Inspector shall send the migrants to the nearest relief works or poor-house, or place them on gratuitous relief, as the case may be.

(2) In relieving migrants under the preceding clause of this section, or treating applicants for relief, no distinction should be made between those who come from British territory and those who have migrated from Native States.

CHAPTER V.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

When gratuitous relief should be given.

41. As a general rule, when distress begins, relief works should first be undertaken, and if it is found that there is a demand for relief to the men, then gratuitous relief should be afforded to the widows, sick, and children. This is, however, to be taken only as a broad and general guide, and not as a hard-and-fast rule. There may be cases in which gratuitous relief is immediately required, and in which the officers on the spot should use their own discretion. It should never be given to able-bodied men, nor to able-bodied women who can find work.

Classes of persons entitled to gratuitous relief.

42. The following classes of persons are, as a rule, entitled in time of famine to receive gratuitous relief, provided that they have no relatives able, and, by the custom of the country, bound to support them:—

(*a*) idiots and lunatics,
(*b*) cripples,
(*c*) blind persons,
(*d*) all who, from age or physical weakness, are incapable of earning their living,
(*e*) all persons whose attendance on the sick, or on infant children in their own homes, is absolutely necessary.

Each person entered in the register of gratuitous relief should receive a stout card-board ticket, about four inches square, showing the circle number, village number, and name.

Relief in money or in grain.

43. Relief may be given gratuitously to persons included in the register maintained under section 31 (*a*), either in money or in grain.

When no register is ready, the distribution of gratuitous relief is to be governed by special orders of the Circle Inspector, and a register of gratuitous relief should be opened and maintained in Form 13.

Grain doles to be preferred to money.

A.—Grain doles are more advisable than money, and money doles should only be given under most exceptional circumstances to persons registered under section 31 (*a*), or under section 43.

Proviso (1).—Money is not to be given when food is not easily obtainable in the local market.

Proviso (2).—Money may be given (i) when the recipients of gratuitous relief are scattered, and cannot be brought together without an amount of hardship not called for by the gravity of the situation, and grain doles cannot be provided easily, (ii) when gratuitous relief in no other form will be accepted.

Proviso (3).—If money is given, the amount shall be sufficient to procure the minimum ration prescribed in Chapter VII.

Relief to respectable women.

B.—Gratuitous relief shall ordinarily be given at the home of the recipient. Respectable women who are debarred by national customs from appearing in public shall always be relieved at their own homes.

Gratuitous relief to be either by tickets authorising grants of grain from a grain merchant, or by direct distribution.

44. When grain doles are given, the persons whose names are entered on the register of gratuitous relief shall receive from the Circle Inspector tickets authorising them to receive weekly a grant of 7lb of unground grain for each adult, and 3½lb for each child from some grain merchant in the town. The dole should be of common rice, Indian-corn (*makai*), or any cheap millet procurable in the market. Where the cheaper grains can be easily procured, and are commonly eaten by the people, the dole may be confined to them; elsewhere it may consist half of common rice and half of *makai* or other cheaper grain, if procurable. In recent relief operations in certain parts of Bengal the practice everywhere was to substitute for the ticket system (*i.e.* tickets entitling to receive doles from *banias*) the direct distribution of doles at fixed centres on a fixed day in the week before a responsible officer, such as a Deputy Collector or a Sub-Deputy Collector. This is undoubtedly the better system, so long as the numbers are small enough to admit of it. When grain doles are given, a new column 6 should be added to the weekly return under section 49 (Form 6 in Appendix II) to show the description of the grain and the quantity, in standard maunds, seers and chitaks, issued under each head, and the existing column 6, which will then be column 7, will show the value of the grain as paid to the grain-contractor or *bania*.

Work to be done in return for gratuitous relief.

45. In return for the relief, persons in receipt of gratuitous relief, except those who are unable to work, should be expected to do some work, and spinning cotton is a work most suitable for women to do at their homes, and one which is not repugnant to the feelings of any female. A certain quantity of cotton should therefore be given, with the ticket, to each woman on the list, and she should be expected to return it spun into thread by hand before she receives the second weekly allowance. It is generally reckoned that a woman who is not particularly skilful can spin about one seer of cotton in a week. Each woman should have a basket in which the cotton can be sent and returned, and she should be allowed to send it and to draw her ration through any male relation or child who is able to go abroad for the purpose. But, as a rule, women who possess able-bodied male relations (not in receipt of relief) should not be admitted to this relief list, and care must be taken lest such relations should try to throw on to the State the burden of supporting the relations who are entitled to look to them for help.

Payment for such work may be made in cash.

46. Where some work, such as cotton-spinning and carding, is done in return for gratuitous relief, the payment for the work may be made in cash, provided the amount earned does not exceed the value of the minimum ration.

Removal of name from relief register.

47. If a person whose name is entered on the registers kept under sections 31 (*a*) and 43 becomes from any cause disentitled to receive gratuitous relief, his name shall be removed from such register by the Circle Inspector.

Registers to be kept in connection with gratuitous relief.

48. Besides the registers prescribed in sections 31 (*a*) and 43, two registers are required in connection with gratuitous relief, viz.—

(1) Muster-roll (Form 14), which shows briefly who attended at each distribution, the total number, and the amount distributed.

(2) Register of issues of material to be worked up (Form 15). This shows the register numbers of those who receive cotton to spin or any other work of the kind, the quantity given out, and the quantity returned, with date.

Weekly return to be submitted.

49. The officer in charge of gratuitous relief must send in weekly a return in Form 6, showing the number of persons on gratuitous relief—men, women, and children—and the amount disbursed. This must be made up to the close of the last day of the week as fixed by the District Officer, and must reach the district head-quarters not later than Monday evening. The arrangements for forwarding this return will be the same as those described in section 23.

Stopping of gratuitous relief.

50. District and Subdivisional Officers should use their discretion in stopping gratuitous relief. It is not necessarily the case that gratuitous relief cannot be withdrawn until prices fall. There should be a general decrease in the distribution of such relief as alarm disappears, and people, becoming more assured of the crop about to be harvested, begin to open their purses with their wonted liberality.

What is to be shown as expenditure on gratuitous relief.

51. In addition to all sums expended under the provisions of this Chapter, all expenditure incurred by the Police under sections 12 and 166, and by the Circle Inspector under section 38, all cash allowances given under section 84, and all expenditure incurred under sections 141 (2) and 146, Chapter X, shall be shown in the District Officer's returns as expenditure on gratuitous relief.

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CHAPTER VI.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

52. Works will be primarily distinguished as "ordinary" and "relief."

Definition of ordinary and relief works. Definition of task-work.

(1) *Ordinary works* are those in which labourers are employed in the ordinary manner at the rates prevailing in the labour market, and which are not brought under Famine Code Rules.

(2) *Relief works* are those on which wages are given at the special rates laid down in Chapter VII, and which are brought under the rules in this Code.

(3) The main distinction between an ordinary work and a relief work is that, on the former, unlimited piece-work is permitted at ordinary rates, and payments by results are made subject to no other limit than the actual capacity of labourers to perform work; whereas on the latter, only limited tasks, regulated by the estimated (not the actual) capacity of those employed, are allowed at reduced rates, and while short work entails short payment the labourer even if the work done by him actually exceeds the task allotted for his class, will not be able to earn larger wages than the maximum laid down under the rules in this code. The use of the term "piece work" in connection with any form of labour imposed for purposes of famine relief is hereafter to be avoided, and the term "task-work" substituted. The maximum amount of work allotted to a particular class of relief workers will be regarded as the task allotted for the class in question.

(4) No famine-relief work shall be done by contract.

Classification of relief works.

53. Relief works are to be divided into two classes, "large" and "small," defined as follows :—

(1) *Large works* are works calculated to provide simultaneous employment for three months to at least 1,000 persons.

(2) All other works are *small works.*

Large works will be the backbone of the system of relief in the later stage of a famine, while small works should be utilised to the utmost in the early days of a scarcity.

The supervision exercised in either large or small works is, as far as possible, to be professional.

Distinction between Public Works Department works and works carried out by District Boards, &c

54. In reporting on relief works a further distinction should be made between (1) works carried out by the Public Works Department from Provincial or Imperial funds, and (2) works carried out from Local funds by the District Board (or District Officer where a District Board does not exist) through the District Engineer and the staff subordinate to him. By far the greater part of relief works, if not all, will ordinarily be of class (2), which will chiefly employ unskilled labour, and the works carried out by the Public Works Department will consist of only large projects, such as railways, canals, &c., specially sanctioned, and will employ only able-bodied labourers.

Character and number of relief works to be opened.

55. (1) In deciding upon the character and number of works to be open at any one time, regard should be had to their prospective utility and to the possibility of their completion within or soon after the period of scarcity. The works selected should as far as possible be suitable for the

employment of unskilled workers who are accustomed only to dig or carry earth.

(2) Tanks are more suitable as relief works than roads as long as the country is dry. If employment has to be given in the rains, it may be necessary to have recourse to roads. But the clearing out and deepening of tanks are often of great permanent utility to the neighbouring country; and it is easier to mass and discipline gangs working on tanks. The number of coolies who can be worked on a tank under the eye of a single overseer would often be spread over many furlongs of road: it is therefore easier to set out their tasks on a tank beforehand and to measure them up afterwards.

(3) Relief works should be sufficiently numerous to supply labour tolerably near to the homes of those who require it. For instance, there should be approximately one work for each 16 square miles of the affected tract. But there should not be many works open in the same tract with only a few people on each. It has been observed in the course of relief operations that many people came to the relief works for a portion of a day only, with the view of supplementing the amount earned by them in the fields during the rest of the day. Such a practice destroys the value of the works as gauges of distress, and the way to stop it is to shut up some of the works, leaving only enough to supply sufficient employment to those who are in want.

Ordinary works may be converted into relief works.

56. When it has been decided that relief works should be opened, it is desirable that any ordinary works then being carried out in the affected tracts under the District Board or the District Officer from local funds should as far as possible be converted into relief works and brought under the rules in this Code. On the other hand, any relief works, or any part of a relief work, which it is considered necessary to push on for urgent reasons at a rapid rate, should be removed from the list of relief works and carried on as an ordinary work.

Works under the Public Works Department how to be utilised as relief works.

57. When a public work for which provision has already been made in the ordinary Public Works budget of the year is included in the sanctioned list of relief works to be carried out by the Public Works Department, it is not necessary that the whole of the work should be utilised for relief purposes and brought under the Famine Code. Any portion of it which is of such a character, or requires to be executed with such urgency as to demand the employment of ordinary public works labour at full-piece-work rates, should be separated from the portion utilised as a relief work and should not be open to labourers admitted on the work simply for purposes of relief. On the portion retained as a relief work, the wages of able-bodied labourers, however skilled, should not exceed the amount in money which is equivalent to the full famine wage.

Tools.

58. Before a relief work is opened, care should be taken that proper tools are provided.

Duties of officer in charge of relief work.

59. For every relief work there shall be an officer in charge, appointed by the Civil authorities. If he is an officer of the Public Works Department, he shall in his capacity as "officer in charge" be subject to the control of the Civil authorities (see sections 20 and 22). The officer in charge shall be responsible for the following matters:—

(1) The admission of applicants.
(2) The classification and treatment of labourers.
(3) The provision of tools and shelter.

(4) The adjustment of rates.
(5) The payment of wages.
(6) The supply of food.
(7) Market arrangements.
(8) The hearing and investigation of complaints.
(9) Hospital inspection.
(10) The care of children and infirm persons unfit for work.
(11) The submission of special reports.

Admission of applicants.

60. At every work a place shall be fixed for the admission of applicants. Such place shall be marked by a flag, and shall be visited twice a day, at morning and midday, by the officer in charge or one of his subordinates, who shall classify the applicants and draft them, if fit for labour, on the relief work.

Allowance before commencing work.

61. All persons, being *bonâ fide* applicants for labour, or relatives depending on such applicants, who arrive at the relief work in the morning shall, in addition to the full working wage which will be paid in the evening, receive half the minimum wage on admission, and shall be allowed, if they desire, to take a meal before commencing work. Those who arrive in the evening shall, under the same conditions, receive on admission the full minimum wage.

Classification of relief workers. Division of children into big and small children.

62. Persons on relief works, to be called "relief workers," are classed as follows :—

(A) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.
(B) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.
(C) Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour.
(D) Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment on relief works.

Or more briefly as—

(A) Professional labourers.
(B) Labourers, but not professional.
(C) Able-bodied, but not labourers.
(D) Weakly.

(1) It should be distinctly understood that classification by castes is strictly prohibited.

(2) Only A labourers are, as a rule, employed on ordinary works and receive wages according to the state of the labour market.

(3) On relief works labourers of all four classes may be employed and will receive the wages fixed for each class.

(4) A relief worker may, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the work, be transferred from one class to another.

(5) Children, that is, young persons of either sex, who are approximately below 14 years of age, should be divided into two classes, big children (say above 8 years) and small children. The former handle a kodali or carry a small basket; the latter often carry clods of earth on their heads, but hardly assist appreciably in the outturn of work. They should, however, be counted in the muster-roll and should receive a small wage.

Formation of gangs.

63 Applicants for employment on relief works, after being duly classified under sections 60 and 62, should be permitted and encouraged

to distribute themselves into small gangs under a headman or paymaster appointed by themselves. When they do not do so, the officer in charge of the relief work should form them into gangs, selecting an able-bodied worker to be the head of each gang, but should encourage the headmen in taking into their gangs members of their own families (using the word in its extended Indian sense), or people of the same vicinity.

Payment by task-work and daily wages.

64. Payments to all classes of relief workers shall ordinarily be made to gangs for task-work as defined in clause 3 of section 52. In cases where there are relief-workers of class D or of any other class who have not been taken into any of the gangs, and in other cases where it is found absolutely necessary to employ labourers individually, a task should be set for each labourer according to the class to which he belongs, and payment should be made, on the performance of the task, in accordance with section 67 and the rules in Chapter VII, on the evening of the same day. Except under very special circumstances, no relief worker shall be paid by daily wage irrespective of task.

Task to be set.

65. Where the work to be done is earthwork, each gang should have a pit marked off for them of a certain length, breadth, and depth, which will occupy them at least one day, and efforts should be made to measure and pay daily or every second day, and to measure and pay during the week for all the work done during the week. Where the work to be done is not earthwork, a task should similarly be set for the gang in accordance with the principles laid down in the following section.

Task how to be determined.

66. In determining the task to be set, a careful estimate should be made of the quantity of work which can be turned out by the gang as a whole by a fair day's labour. The task for relief workers of class A will be equal to the amount of work usually performed by able-bodied labourers on ordinary works, and the task for class B will be from 10 to 15 per cent. less than the A task; but where the work to be done is earthwork, and agricultural labourers, including ordinary cultivators, who have been classed as B workers, are considered as good as those who have been classed as A, the task for class B will be the same as that for class A. The task for class C will be about 25 per cent. below the task for class A. The task for class D will be determined by the local authorities according to circumstances, but should be such as to give weakly relief workers a reasonable amount of healthy employment. Where the work consists of throwing up a raised road, the work of patting and consolidating the earth should be given to workers of class D; the final dressing and making up must be done by the practised workmen of the District Engineer, not by relief labour.

Note.—Appendix IV to this Code furnishes a table which will be of help in determining tasks.

No relief-worker to receive ordinarily less than minimum wage.

67 (1) No relief-worker, whether employed individually or in a gang, shall be paid less than the minimum wage prescribed by section 101, except temporarily in cases of contumacy provided for in section 71.

How rate for task-work to be fixed.

(2) The payment to be made for task-work to the gang on the performance in full of the task allotted shall be the total of the maximum wages to which the members of the gang are entitled under the rules laid down in Chapter VII.

An individual employed on task-work should receive the maximum wage prescribed for his class on performance of his task in full. When the task is not performed in full, a proportionate reduction in the payment may be made, or the gang or individual may be fined, as provided in section 71.

Mode of payment.

68. The officer in charge shall be responsible that every relief worker receives the wage to which he is entitled. Payment may be made for task-work to the head of each gang, but in all other cases must be made individually.

Days for which to be paid.

69. The minimum wage prescribed in section 101 shall be paid to labourers or *bonâ fide* applicants for employment on the work—

(*a*) for all days occupied in classification, medical inspection, or the like;

(*b*) for any days on which work is stopped by order on account of weather or other causes.

Day of rest.

70. Relief workers shall not be allowed to work on Sunday; but for Sunday they shall receive the minimum wage which shall be paid to them on Saturday evening, so that the establishments may not be called on either to measure work or to make payments on Sunday.

Fines. Contumacious characters how to be treated.

71. Fines may be imposed for wilful short work *not due to weakness*, provided that the daily payment does not fall below the minimum wage. In the case, however, of contumacious refusal to work, payment may be made in proportion to the work done, below the minimum wage, but in no case shall the wage paid be less than the amount of money required to buy at current rates the penal ration prescribed by section 100. Any labourer persisting in such conduct may be sent to the poor-house.

Labourers to be retained on small works or transferred to large works.

72. All applicants for admission shall be received, but in the case of small works carried out by the District Board or District Officer, all applicants who come under class A of relief-workers shall be drafted from time to time to large works carried out by the Public Works Department or by the District Board, when any such have been opened and designated for the purpose of receiving such drafts.

Drafting of labourers to large works.

73. In selecting the workers who are to be so drafted, regard shall be had to the distance of such works from the worker's home, and to the number of women, children, and infirm persons dependent on, or belonging to, the family of such labourer.

Information about large works to which relief-workers may be drafted.

74. The District Officer shall, from time to time, instruct the officer in charge of a small relief work carried out from local funds as to the large relief works under the Public Works Department or the District Board to which able-bodied workers may be drafted, and regarding the maximum number which may be so drafted.

Rules to be observed in transferring relief-workers.

75. In drafting persons to other works, the officer in charge shall observe the following rules:—

(1) The drafts shall ordinarily consist of not less than twenty persons.

(2) A numerical roll of men, women, and children shall be sent with all drafts with the reason for sending them.

(3) The draft shall be placed in charge of a trustworthy official, to whom shall be given money sufficient to support the members of the draft until they reach the work. If necessary, a police guard may be sent with the draft.

(4) On reaching the work, such official shall make over the gang, with the roll, to the officer in charge, who shall at once compare the roll with the draft and satisfy himself by inspection and enquiry that the draft has been properly fed *en route*.

(5) If the officer in charge finds everything in order, he shall sign the numerical roll, certify the expenditure, and return it to the official in charge of the gang.

(6) If the draft received does not correspond with the roll, he shall note the difference, and cause the official aforesaid to explain it, and then transmit the roll and the official's explanation to the officer who despatched the draft.

(7) If complaints of ill-treatment or insufficient feeding are made by any persons in the draft, he shall enquire into the complaints, and shall note his finding on the roll, and may refuse to certify the whole or any portion of the expenditure.

If necessary, precautions must be taken against desertion on the road.

Shelter for workers.

76. The relief workers' camp or camps shall be selected with as careful regard as possible to sanitary conditions, with reference to which the sanitary and medical officials should, whenever an opportunity occurs, be consulted.

Huts.

77. If it is considered necessary to make huts for the workers, hutting materials should be provided in sufficient quantity. The District Officer shall satisfy himself that shelter is provided where it is necessary. Proper arrangements must be invariably made for latrines.

Residence in camp.

78. Residence in camp is compulsory for all relief-workers whose home is not within a reasonable distance from the works on which they are employed.

Supply of food.

79. When an officer receives orders to undertake any relief work, he should make an immediate estimate of the amount of food which will be required for the number of workers to be employed, and should notify the same to the District Officer. He shall from time to time, as circumstances may require, vary such estimate, and shall report weekly or oftener, if necessary, to the District Officer the condition of the supplies sent and the rates at which they are sold.

Market arrangements.

80. When it is necessary to have a market for the supply of food at a relief work, the officer in charge shall see—

(*a*) that the shop-keepers are provided with suitable and healthy accommodation;

(*b*) that the weights and measures used are fair;

(*c*) that the articles supplied are fit for human food;

(*d*) that the current prices are written up and notified daily in the market.

If it shall appear to him that the current prices are excessive, he shall report the matter to the District Officer.

81. The officer in charge shall give daily opportunity to relief-workers and others employed or supported at the work to make complaints or bring forward grievances, and shall make due enquiry into every case which appears to require investigation.

Hearing of complaints.

82. Hospital accommodation shall be provided at every relief work for the sick. If there is no medical officer on the work, his duties shall be performed, as far as may be, by the officer in charge, who shall send all cases of serious illness to the nearest place at which medical treatment is obtainable. The hospital shall be inspected daily.

Hospital accommodation.

83. Relief workers' children unfit to work may be fed in kitchens and put in charge of nurses while their parents are engaged in work. Rules regarding kitchens will be found in Chapter IX. Infirm adult persons unfit to work, who apply for relief, and are dependent on labourers employed on the work, shall be allowed to remain on such work so long as such labourers are so employed, and may be relieved either by the distribution of cooked food at the kitchens, or by cash allowances given to the labourers on whom they depend: if not so dependent, they may be drafted to a poor-house or entered in the register of gratuitous relief and relieved at their homes under the rules contained in Chapter V.

Care of children and infirm dependents.

84. Except in a very severe famine, relief to children unfit to work and adult dependents may be conveniently afforded by means of allowances to the working members of the family; allowances for adult dependents being in each case equivalent to the minimum wage prescribed by section 101; and for children above eight years half, and for those below eight years one-fourth of that wage, subject to a consideration of their ages, their powers of work and their requirements [see section 104(i), page 33, note regarding children]. But the previous sanction of the Local Government shall be obtained before the introduction of such a system in any affected tract. Where such a system is adopted, the officer in charge of the work shall in each case ascertain from time to time that the allowances granted are really devoted to the relief of the children or dependents, and shall, before granting any allowances in respect of adult dependents, ascertain beyond reasonable doubt that such dependents are both unable to work and really depend on the worker to whom the allowance is granted. All allowances under this rule shall be shown in the accounts as gratuitous relief. The number of children and dependents shall also be shown in the progress returns, and special explanation shall be given whenever the number exceeds 10 per cent. of the number of persons employed.

Relief of children and dependents by allowances to relief-workers.

85. Four registers are required on a relief work—

Registers required on a relief work.

(1) Muster-roll of relief workers (Form 16). On this the attendance of the labourer for every day of the month will be entered. The arrangement should be—*firstly*, the mate in charge, and *secondly*, the village: under each village the names of the workers should be entered, with the caste and class and description of each (*i.e.*, men, women, big child, or small child, and A, B, C, or D); a mate can generally hold charge of about 100 labourers.

(2) Muster-roll of non-working children and adult dependents allowed on the work under section 83 receiving the minimum wage (Form 17).

(3) Measurement-book for task-work (Form 18). This shows the people by gangs and the work done each day. Each pit should be numbered, and the number given it in the book should be scratched on the bottom of the pit, so that an inspecting officer coming round within the next two or three days may be able to test the entry in the book by actual measurement. A similar form, with suitable modifications, should be used for persons employed individually on task work.

(4) Daily Register (Form 19) showing for each day of the month the number of labourers, A, B, C, and D, the work done, and the money paid. The total of column 30 in this register should agree with the daily total of the muster-roll, and the figure in column 19 should agree with the total of column 14 in the measurement-book.

Return and report to be submitted.

86. The Daily Register should be written up every day by the relief work officer; and, on the evening of the last day of the week as fixed by the District Officer, he should send a copy of the week's figures to the District Officer or the officer to whom he is immediately subordinate, arrangements being made that the return may certainly reach the district head-quarters by Monday evening. This may be effected by sending in a special messenger or by the district dák. If necessary, a staff of dák runners may be put on for the purpose and charged to the Zamindari Dák Cess. With the returns for the second and fourth weeks, the officer in charge of the relief work shall submit a brief report showing—

(*a*) the physical condition of the labourers, of those seeking relief, and of the neighbouring population;

(*b*) the numbers who have been rejected from the work, and the reasons for rejection;

(*c*) the causes of any refusal to work or failure to accomplish the full task, and the action taken;

(*d*) the sufficiency or insufficiency of the scale of wages of payment for task-work;

(*e*) any other information which it is expedient to communicate to his superiors or which he is required to furnish.

Supplementary programmes.

87. When relief works have been opened in any district, and while such works are open, the Commissioner of the Division shall obtain from the District Officer and submit to the Local Government supplementary programmes of relief works, in Forms 2, 3, and 4 at the beginning of every quarter, that is to say, on the 1st August, 1st November, and 1st February, showing—

(*a*) to what extent works on the programme submitted under section 5 are exhausted;

(*b*) what new relief works, if any, are added to the programme.

Local Government to submit supplementary statement.

88. The Local Government will submit to the Government of India by the 1st September, 1st December, and 1st March of each year a statement in Form 4 revised in accordance with the supplementary programmes submitted by Commissioners under section 87.

SPECIAL RULES FOR WORKS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rules to apply to works under the Public Works Department.

89. The rules hereinbefore laid down shall, as far as they are applicable, apply also to relief works carried out by the Public Works Department. As a general rule, there should not be more than one such work to a subdivision and only able-bodied labourers should be employed on it.

N.B.—Railway projects are not suitable as relief works unless the embankment itself would be useful as a feeder road, even if no rails are laid upon it.

Order of undertaking works.

90. When any works in the programme of relief works have been sanctioned and funds allotted for them in the current year, those works should be opened as relief works in the first case, and others in the list should be undertaken when the first are exhausted.

Redistribution of works.

91. When the Local Government decides that relief works are to be undertaken by the Public Works Department, the Commissioner shall, in communication with the Chief Engineer, determine in what order (subject to the preceding section) each work is to be taken in hand. He shall then arrange for the redistribution of works, funds, and establishments accordingly; and such redistribution may, in urgent cases, be carried into effect in anticipation of the Local Government's sanction.

Emergent Budget.

92. If the funds assigned in the Public Works Department budget for the current year, or if the existing establishment, be insufficient, the Chief Engineer shall submit an emergent budget with as little delay as possible for the sanction of the Local Government.

Provision of tools, &c.

93. The Superintending Engineer or Inspector of Works shall be responsible for issuing timely and ample instructions to the proper officials for the provision of tools, treasure chests, small coin, and other requisites for the conduct of the selected works.

Report to District Officers.

94. The officer in charge of a work shall give timely notice to the District Officer—

(*a*) of the date on which such work will be ready for the admission of relief workers;
(*b*) of the date on which it will probably close;
(*c*) of any sickness or other occurrence which renders it advisable to stop admissions to such work;

and shall keep such District Officer informed from time to time of the condition of the work, the number of relief workers on it, and the number which can be admitted to it.

Transfer of labourers.

95. In drafting persons to other works where necessary, the Engineer in charge shall observe the rules laid down in section 75.

Progress return for relief-work.

96. The officer in charge of a relief work under the Public Works Department shall observe the rules laid down in sections 85 and 86 as to keeping registers and submitting returns and reports to the District Officer.

Copies of returns and reports may have to be submitted to Superintending Engineer.

97. The Superintending Engineer or Inspector of Local Works may order a copy of the return and report to be sent directly to him by all officers in charge of works.

CHAPTER VII.

WAGES AND RATIONS.

[In this Chapter as well as elsewhere in this Code 1 lb is equivalent to half a standard seer, *i.e.*, 40 tolas.]

Full ration.

98. The full ration prescribed under this Code as sufficient to maintain able-bodied labourers in health and strength is—

	For a man.		For a woman.		For children.
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	
Flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice	1	8	1	4	For big children half the rations for a man: for small children, one quarter of those rations.
Pulse	0	4	0	4	
Salt	0	½	0	½	
Ghee or oil	0	1	0	½	
Condiments and vegetables ...	0	1	0	1	

In this, as well as in the minimum ration prescribed in the following section, the fourth item will ordinarily be oil, as the cheaper article of the two, and the local authorities will determine the proportion of condiments to vegetables in the last item.

Minimum ration.

99. The minimum ration for labourers under this Code is—

	For a man.		For a woman.		For children, not being infants, below 14.
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	
Flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice	1	0	0	14	Half and a quarter rations as above.
Pulse	0	2	0	2	
Salt	0	½	0	½	
Ghee or oil	0	½	0	½	
Condiments and vegetables ...	0	½	0	½	

Penal ration.

100. The penal ration prescribed for labourers sent to a poor-house for refusing to work is—

	For a man.		For a woman.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Flour, grain or rice ...	0	14	0	12
Pulse	0	1	0	1
Salt	0	¼	0	¼

NOTE.—The flour should be that of the coarsest cereal or millet ordinarily consumed and commonly purchasable in the bazar: where rice is made the standard of wage, it should be cleaned rice. The price should be that at which the flour or rice is sold at the bazar attached to or nearest to the relief work; if flour is not sold, the price should be based on that at which the grain is sold. In calculating the price of flour, it should be remembered that flour is always dearer than the grain of which it is composed.

Minimum wage.

101. The minimum wage under this Code is the amount of money which, at the current rates authorised by the District Officer, is sufficient to purchase a minimum ration.

Definition of full wage.

102. The full wage under this Code is the amount of money which, at the current prices, is sufficient to purchase a full ration.

Calculation of wage by money values of the several items of the ration.

103. One method of calculating the wage is to take the total of the money values of the several items of the ration. According to this method the following rates of wages were adopted in Bihar and North Bengal during the relief operations of 1891-92, and, subject to the provisions of section 105, may be adhered to so long as common rice varies between 10 and 12 seers per rupee, and pulses cost about 12 seers. If rice rises permanently below 10 seers per

rupee, and is the only food of the people, one pice should be added to all the figures in the first class.

1*st*.—In districts where coarse rice is the usual food, or the only food easily procurable—

	Man.	Woman.	Big child.	Small child.
	Pice.	Pice.	Pice.	Pice.
Full ration wage ...	6	5	3	2
Three-quarter wage ...	5	4	2	1
Minimum wage ...	4	3	2	1

2*nd*.—In districts where cheaper grains are procurable and are the usual food of the labourers—

	Man.	Woman.	Big child.	Small child.
	Pice.	Pice.	Pice.	Pice.
Full ration wage ...	5	4	3	2
Three-quarter wage ...	4	3	2	1
Minimum wage ...	3	2	1	1

N. B.—Details showing how the different value rates were worked out are given in Appendix V.

i.—The Commissioner of the Division should decide whether a district should be classed as first or second class.

ii.—Prices must, however, be carefully watched, and if any rise or fall in the market rates, sufficient to alter the calculated value of the ration-wage by one pice, takes place, the alteration should be made by the District Officer, and reported immediately for the approval of the Commissioner, the fact being noted in the next half-monthly report. The wage should never be fixed in pies, a coin not commonly used in the villages.

Calculation of the wage by a grain equivalent.

104. Another method is to take as the wage the amount of money sufficient at current rates to purchase the grain equivalent of the ration. By the term 'grain equivalent' is meant the amount of grain of which the value is in ordinary times equivalent to the total value of the various items of the ration. In other words, the various items of the ration are, as a matter of convenience, reduced to a single basis, and expressed in terms of a staple grain, the value of which represents the wage. The grain selected as a basis for calculation should in every case be the staple or staples in ordinary consumption in the affected tracts, and not the more expensive classes of grain which, though occasionally consumed in times of plenty, are abandoned for cheaper grains as soon as pressure sets in. Experience has shown that the cost of the other items in the minimum adult male ration will seldom, if ever, be found to be more than three-fourths of the cost of the grain item. The value of the minimum ration for an adult male will therefore be found to be fully represented by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of the grain or grains ordinarily consumed; and this estimate allows for a moderate 'margin' above a subsistence ration. The grain equivalent of the ration thus estimated should not be exceeded. The data upon which the grain equivalent of the ration has been calculated are set forth in Appendix VI to this Code.

i.—*Wages in terms of the grain equivalent expressed in pounds.*—Taking the standard rate laid down in the preceding paragraph as a basis of calculation, the wages prescribed for the various classes of relief-workers are as follows:—

ADULT MALES—

Maximum...	Class A.—The money value of $2\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. of grain.					
	,, B.	,,	,,	$2\frac{3}{8}$	,,	,,
	,, C.	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
	,, D.	,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,	,,
Minimum ...	All classes	,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,	,,

ADULT FEMALES—

Maximum...	Class A.—The money value of			$2\frac{3}{8}$	lbs.	of grain.
	,, B.	,,	,,	$2\frac{1}{4}$	,,	,,
	,, C.	,,	,,	$1\frac{7}{8}$	,,	,,
	,, D.	,,	,,	$1\frac{5}{8}$	,,	,,
Minimum ...	All classes	,,	,,	$1\frac{5}{8}$	,,	,,

CHILDREN—

Wages or allowances for children will be determined on a consideration of their ages, their powers of work, and their requirements. The wages or allowances should not be less than one quarter or more than half of the wages allowed for adult males.

ii.—The wages as expressed in terms of chitaks of the standard weight of 80 tolahs per seer will accordingly be—

ADULT MALES—

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of			21	chitaks	of grain.
	,, B.	,,	,,	19	,,	,,
	,, C.	,,	,,	16	,,	,,
	,, D.	,,	,,	14	,,	,,
Minimum ...	All classes	,,	,,	14	,,	,,

ADULT FEMALES—

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of			19	chitaks	of grain.
	,, B.	,,	,,	17	,,	,,
	,, C.	,,	,,	15	,,	,,
	,, D.	,,	,,	13	,,	,,
Minimum ...	All classes	,,	,,	13	,,	,,

iii.—Where, under the provisions of section 66, the task laid down for relief workers of class B is equal to the task of class A, the wage to be paid to workers of class B on the performance of the task in full shall be equal to the wage fixed for class A.

iv.—The District Officer shall carefully watch the prices, and whenever there is a change in the market sufficient to involve an increase or decrease of two chitaks in the grain equivalent, the figures given above should be revised with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. To facilitate the conversion of the ration into wage at such changes in the price, a Ready Reckoner is given in Appendix VII to this Code.

Which method of calculating the wage should be ordinarily adopted.

105. Of the two methods indicated in sections 103 and 104 above, preference should ordinarily be given to the latter, which is based on the assumption that the price of grain fluctuates with sufficient regularity in proportion to the price of the other items of the ration. Statistics prove that the prices of some of the minor items of the ration do not, as a rule, rise so quickly as the price of the staple grains; but this circumstance would only involve a slight increase in the 'margin' of the wage when scarcity intensifies, and perhaps a corresponding decrease when scarcity declines. This is not considered as a serious disadvantage. In cases where the assumption would lead to a material diminution in the margin or to an extravagant expansion of it, the District Officer, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, may have recourse to the other method of calculation indicated in section 103, care being taken that the wages fixed for classes A, B, C, D bear the same proportion to each other as laid down in section 104.

Payment of wages to be made ordinarily in cash.

106. Ordinarily, payment to relief-workers should be made in cash, in accordance with the provisions as to conversion of the ration into wage. The issue of the whole or part of the ration in kind may be advisable in exceptional

cases of severe famine, as when the items constituting the ration cannot be bought in the local market, and the only grain procurable is that imported by Government. Where wages are paid in kind, columns to shew the description of grain and quantity issued (in standard maunds, seers and chitaks) and the value thereof as actually paid, shall be substituted for columns 19, 24 and 25 in Form 5 (Famine Statement D), columns 9 and 15 in Form 18 (Measurement Book), and columns 20, 25 and 31 of Form 19 (Daily Register).

No importation of grain should be made without special sanction of Government.

107. Importation of grain for sale or distribution in affected tracts is, however, an expedient which should never be resorted to except under special circumstances; and without obtaining the previous order of the Local Government, no depôt should be opened nor any action taken that will give rise to the idea that Government is going to import grain or to interfere in any way with the freedom of trade.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

Definition.

108. A poor-house is an enclosure within which cooked food is distributed gratuitously to inmates on the condition of residence within the enclosure.

When poor-house is required.

109. A poor-house is only required when famine is severe and the remedies of relief works and gratuitous relief at or near the homes of the recipients are insufficient. No poor-house should be constructed or opened without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

Number of poor-houses.

110. The number of poor-houses to be established in any district shall be determined by the District Officer with the sanction of the Commissioner. When the famine is severe, there should as a rule be one poor-house for each relief circle.

Persons to be admitted. Register of persons admitted.

111. The persons for whom relief in a poor-house is intended are mainly—

(1) persons who have no homes, or have cut themselves adrift from their homes, and are unfit for employment on works;
(2) persons who, being fit for employment on works, refuse to labour;
(3) professional beggars who find the sources of private charity dry up in a famine;
(4) other applicants for relief, of whom it is doubted if they are really in want, and to whose case willingness to reside in a poor-house is applied as a test.

There shall be a register of the persons admitted, showing the date of admission, name, sex, age, residence, reason for admission, date of removal from poor-house, and reason for removal.

Inmates to be kept in compulsorily.

112. Persons once received into a poor-house shall be kept there: if of the first class, until they are fit for work or to be sent to their homes; if of the second, until they consent to work; if of the third class, till private charity can again be relied on to feed them; if of the fourth class, till they have proved their necessity by submitting to the test.

Rations for inmates.

113. (1) The ration allowed should be the ordinary minimum ration prescribed by section 99, except in the case of persons refusing to work who shall be subjected to the penal ration prescribed by section 100 of this Code.

Muster roll and weekly return.

(2) A muster-roll shall be kept in a suitable form to shew the names or register numbers, age and sex of the inmates present at each meal, and the quantity (in standard maunds, seers and chitaks) and description of grain, &c., issued as rations, and a weekly return shall be submitted to the District Officer shewing the average number of men, women and children relieved in the poor-house and the descriptions and quantities of food-grains, &c., issued and their value as actually paid.

114. The poor-house shall be managed by a Superintendent, assisted by a writer and such staff as is necessary to keep the accounts and registers and to enforce discipline. The menial establishment should consist of cooks, water-carriers, sweepers, &c., the paupers themselves being utilised as far as possible in this work, as well as in grinding the flour for their food.

Management and supervision of poor-house.

The poor-house shall be directly under the Subdivisional or Circle Officer. He shall be assisted by a body of visitors, who shall be appointed by the District Officer, and shall join with him in supervising the administration. These shall ordinarily be chosen from the members of the District, or Local, or Municipal Boards, or shall be Revenue or Police Officers of the locality, or some other officials of a similar position.

115. The site of the poor-house should be chosen with regard to the following circumstances:—

Site.

(1) it should be within easy reach of the head-quarters of the visitors;
(2) it should be situated on the outskirts of the head-quarters of the subdivision or relief circle;
(3) the situation should be healthy;
(4) the drainage should be good;
(5) an ample supply of water for drinking and bathing purposes should be available.

It should be surrounded by an enclosure, such as not to be easy to surmount, but not so formidable as to make it resemble a jail, since the authorities, for the keeping the residents inside, should rely not so much on the wall as on the certainty that the patrol will catch and bring back wanderers and beggars. There should be only one entrance to the poor-house : a peon should always be on duty there to check ingress or egress.

General plan.

116. To each poor-house shall be attached a hospital, which shall be placed as near the poor-house as is consistent with health. The hospital shall be in charge of a medical officer.

Hospital.

117. When it appears to the District Officer that a poor-house should be closed, he shall determine a date for the closing of such poor-house, and shall direct that no one shall be admitted after that date ; and that all inmates who are fit for work shall be dismissed.

Closing of the poor-house.

He shall also arrange for the transmission to their homes, or the support by private charity, of such inmates as are unfit for work and incapable of supporting themselves.

118. In case the famine becomes very severe, and starving people resort to poor-houses in very large numbers, the organisation must be more elaborate. For such cases a special set of rules is provided in Appendix VIII to this Code.

Special rules for poor-houses when the famine is very severe.

CHAPTER IX.

KITCHENS.

Method of effecting relief of children.

119. For the purpose of relieving children, villages should be grouped into circles not more than 5 miles in diameter, so as to admit of the children coming or being brought daily to the central village in the morning and returning to their homes in the evening. In the most central village of each circle should be erected a kitchen and feeding sheds; if necessary, a small shed may be erected in the vicinity of the kitchen to afford sleeping accommodation to homeless children.

Relief of children and dependents of relief workers at kitchens.

120. Where it is not considered desirable to grant allowances to relief-workers under section 84 for the purpose of relieving their children and adult dependents, a daily supply of cooked food should be issued to them at these kitchens under proper supervision. In the case of children, such provision should be made only for those children who cannot be employed on the relief works under section 62 (5).

Treatment of children abandoned by their parents or guardians. Register of children and adult dependents admitted.

121. Children abandoned by their parents or guardians should, if old enough, be sent to a suitable relief work, and, if too young to work, should be admitted to the nearest kitchen. A register should be kept (in Form 20) of all children admitted to the kitchen, and in it all the information procurable as to the parentage and villages of the children should be entered, in order to facilitate the tracing out of their parents or natural protectors, and the future restoration of the children to them.

A similar register in the same form with suitable modifications should be kept of adult dependents of relief workers receiving cooked food at the kitchen under section 120.

Rations to be allowed.

122. (1) The ration for adult dependents should be the ordinary minimum ration prescribed by section 99. Rations for children should be determined on a consideration of their ages, but should not in any case be less than one quarter or more than half of the minimum ration.

Weekly return.

(2) A weekly return shall be submitted to the District Officer in a suitable form showing the description and quantity (in standard maunds, seers and chitaks) of grain, &c., issued as rations, and the value thereof as actually paid, and the average number of children and adult dependents relieved in the kitchen as shewn in the Attendance Register prescribed by section 129.

Materials to be used in construction of kitchens, &c.

123. The outer and partition walls of kitchens should be built of mud or any suitable form of fencing which may be stiff enough to prevent egress and ingress. A ditch should be dug round the whole enclosure, so as to prevent superficial drainage into the enclosure and to carry it off from the interior, for which purposes small open drains can be made leading into it from the enclosures; the floors of the eating sheds should be raised above the surrounding surface to ensure proper supervision.

Maximum number in one kitchen.

124. The number of children and adult dependents attached to one kitchen should not exceed 300.

125. Every child or adult dependent on first admission to a kitchen shall be furnished with a tin ticket, on which are to be stamped the number of the kitchen, the number borne by the child or adult dependent in the kitchen register, and the letter M with the number of the mess.

Tickets.

126. These tickets must be worn suspended from the holder's neck when attending for admission at meal-time. To check careless loss of tickets, the holder of a ticket, should be punished for loss of the ticket by withholding one issue of condiment, soup, or sugar. Lost tickets must be replaced by the Circle Inspector; and in case of removal of a child or adult dependent from the kitchen register, the ticket should be returned into store and given by the Superintendent to his Circle Inspector, who shall retain it; a ticket should never be re-issued to any but the original holder. Example: if No. 5 has been removed, and at the time of admission there are 50 on the register, the next child or adult dependent admitted shall be numbered 51. The object of this rule is to ascertain the total number of children, and adult dependents of relief workers who obtain relief in a kitchen.

Loss of tickets.

127. Utensils sufficiently large to contain the ration prescribed for the mess to which a child or adult dependent is attached will be furnished to each child or adult dependent on admission to a kitchen; they are not to be removed from the kitchen premises; and care must be taken that the utensils of one section do not get mixed with those for the use of another section. A stout basket should be provided for each mess, in which its utensils should be kept when not required for use.

Eating utensils.

128. To facilitate the issue of the cooked rations, children of each section may be classified into messes according to their ages. All members of a mess will receive the same ration. There should be four messes—

Classification into messes.

The following plan has been found to work well: divide the children into castes: allot to each caste a separate feeding space marked by a suitable flag—white, blue, red, or green, &c.

M. 1. Consisting of children from 9 to 14 years of age, who, for sufficient reason, cannot be employed on the relief works under section 62 (5).

M. 2. Consisting of children from 6 to 9 years of age, who have been admitted on similar grounds.

M. 3. Consisting of children from 3 to 6 years of age.

M. 4. Consisting of children under 3 years of age.

NOTE.—Children of the fourth mess are often unable to feed themselves; such children are usually in the charge of some bigger child; the issue of rations to such children should be deferred until the elder child has finished its meal; it will then receive the ration of the little child in its charge and feed it under the special observation of the mess cook. In the very rare cases of such a child having only an adult relation to feed it, the same course can be pursued, with this difference that the admission as well as feeding of the child will be deferred till all the other children have left the enclosure, and it will be fed under the personal supervision of the gumashta.

For adult dependents admitted under section 120, there should be a separate mess with two departments—one for males and one for females, unless their number is very small in which case some suitable arrangement should be made for their messing.

129. There should be two meals—morning and afternoon. Half an hour before meal-time the Superintendent shall commence to call the Attendance Register, Form 21. As soon as the

Admission for meals.

name of a child or an adult dependent is called, he or she should enter the enclosure and obtain eating utensils from the respective mess cook, and then sit down in his or her usual place in the eating shed of the mess. Children of the fourth class who are unable to take care of themselves should be admitted along with the child in charge.

Removal of cooked food prohibited.

130. The removal of cooked food should be strictly forbidden.

Permanent establishment.

131. The establishment shall be as follows for each kitchen containing 300 children and adult defendents :—

1 Superintendent.	3 Waterwomen.
2 Warders.	2 Cooks.

2 Scavengers.

NOTE —The number of cooks beyond the fixed minimum shall be increased in the ratio of one for every fifty or fraction of fifty children or adult dependents—up to the maximum of six for a kitchen. The children and adult dependents in each section shall, as far as possible, be equally divided amongst the cooks appointed to it, having regard to the retention of integrity of messes. One cook must not prepare food for a portion of a mess in addition to the mess or messes which are specially allotted to him; otherwise the rations of different messes are likely to get mixed up, and responsibility is not limited.

Position and duties of Superintendent.

132. The Superintendent shall be under the immediate orders of the Inspector of the Circle in which the kitchen is situated. He shall obtain daily, on indent from an agent appointed for the purpose, the supplies required for his kitchen; one copy of the indent shall be left with the agent to be given up on payment for the articles indicated on it. The Superintendent shall personally weigh and distribute the raw rations for each mess in accordance with the provisions of section 122: these issues shall be made twice daily. After the morning issue he shall place the remaining raw supplies under lock in the store-room of the section for which they have been procured. After the issue of the raw rations he shall give out to each mess cook the eating utensils in use by his mess or messes, and after each meal he shall inspect the utensils to ascertain that they have been cleansed, and after he has seen them put into their respective baskets, he shall lock them up in the store-room. Half an hour before meal-time he shall commence to call the roll or attendance register, and shall supervise the issue of the rations and remain till the kitchen is closed. He shall submit weekly to the Circle Inspector an abstract of his kitchen register, and shall be held responsible for the discipline of his kitchen, the carrying out of regulations, and the condition of the children and any adult dependents relieved in the kitchen.

Duties of a warder.

133. Warders shall be appointed to each section of the kitchen; they shall maintain order among the children and adult dependents, and shall observe, as far as possible, the issue of the rations, and at once report to the Superintendent if they consider a short ration is issued. At the close of each meal they shall carefully inspect each child as it goes out, as also each adult dependent, if any, to see that neither cooked food nor utensils are removed; they shall also ascertain that the servants on leaving the kitchen do not take away any food or utensils belonging to the kitchen. One warder must always be on the premises of the kitchen to prevent unlawful egress or ingress, and they shall sleep in their respective sections every night.

134. The cooks shall carry the supplies required for their respective sections; they should be present one hour and a half before each meal to receive the raw rations and eating utensils of their respective messes, and shall cook and distribute the food. After each meal they shall have the eating utensils of their messes collected and cleansed and replaced in the store-room of their sections. As soon as this is done, they shall leave the kitchen premises till again required to be present.

Duties of cooks.

135. The water-carriers shall thoroughly sweep out their respective sections; the rubbish they collect shall be deposited in a fixed place for their removal by scavengers. They shall also cleanse their sections after each meal; they shall supply the filters for drinking and culinary purposes, and all water required in their respective sections during meal-times; they shall move among the children, ready to supply water to any child asking for it.

Duty of water-carriers.

136. The cooks and water-carriers must be chosen with reference to caste requirements.

Cooks and water-carriers how to be chosen.

137. It will be found necessary to daily cleanse the ground round the kitchen, and also to have the latrine areas cleaned after each meal, and the ordure removed and buried or burnt.

Scavengers.

138. Under the head of "Contingent charges" are included cost of firewood, cooking pots, small repairs to sheds, fences, &c.; the simplest method of supplying firewood and pots will probably be to allow the Superintendent a fixed sum for each 50 children or adult dependents. The Superintendent shall keep an account of expenditure under these heads.

Contingent charges.

139. Independently of official inspections, encouragement should be given to a few men of position and reputation and residents in the circles to visit these kitchens and to record their impressions in a book which should be kept by the Superintendent.

General remarks—Inspection of kitchens.

140. The agent at his option can either be paid locally in cash by the Circle Inspector, or at the Sadar or Subdivisional treasury, on presentation of his copy of indent, countersigned by the Circle Inspector.

Payment of food contractors.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Relief to respectable men.

141. (1) So far as may be, consideration shall be shown to persons of respectable position and family who are reduced to starvation. Such persons shall not be forced to labour on the works, but shall, wherever possible, be employed as overseers of gangs, supervisors, accountants or clerks on the works.

(2) If no suitable work can be found for such persons, they may be admitted by order of the Circle Inspector to gratuitous relief under Chapter V. A list of all such persons so admitted shall be sent weekly to the District Officer.

Relief to artizans.

142. Artizans who require relief shall be employed as far as possible in their own trades on the relief works; and in localities where the members of any particular trade or calling are numerous, preference may be given to works which will provide employment for men of such trade or calling.

Relief to weavers.

143. In localities where weavers are numerous, the Circle Inspector shall arrange for the distribution of thread, and the payment for cloth woven, at the market price.

Price of their cloth may be raised.

144. If the market price is so low that a weaver cannot support himself, the price given may be raised, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to such an extent as may be necessary.

Money distributed to artizans should be repaid.

145. Money distributed to artizans or weavers is not to be regarded as gratuitous, since repayment should be required.

Orphans and deserted children how to be disposed of temporarily.

146. A temporary orphanage may (if necessary) be established at the head-quarters of the District, to which shall be sent, on the closing of a poor-house or children's kitchen, any children who are left without relations, or whose relations are unknown, or, if known, cannot be compelled to support them. Such orphanages may be placed under the management of the District Board, who shall have the power to make over the children to the care of any respectable persons who wish to adopt them. If several persons apply for leave to adopt the same child, preference shall ordinarily be given to the person, if any, who is of the religious persuasion to which such child belongs, or is believed to belong.

All expenditure incurred under this head should appear in the returns as expenditure on gratuitous relief.

How to be disposed of eventually.

147. If after three months from the admission of a child to the temporary orphanage no respectable person has adopted it, such child may be sent, with the Commissioner's approval, to any orphanage or other public institution for the care of destitute children, which is willing to receive it:

Provided that in any case a child may be reclaimed by parents or near relations who have a legal right to its custody.

CHAPTER XI.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

Register of cattle.

148. The following measures for the protection of cattle shall be carried out in any part of the Province to which they may be considered applicable by the Local Government.

The District Officer shall, when called on by the Local Government to do so, prepare and maintain a register showing for his District—

(*a*) the approximate number of cattle depending on pasture;

(*b*) the pasture-grounds ordinarily in use;

(*c*) the reserve pasture-grounds belonging to Government to which in times of drought the cattle can be most conveniently driven.

Cattle to be taken to fodder reserve.

149. A copy of this register shall, when called for, be submitted to the Local Government, who shall decide annually, in concert, if necessary, with the Forest Department, to what reserves the cattle from each district may be driven in case of need.

Mode of sending cattle to reserves.

150. On receiving the orders of Government, the District Officer shall notify from time to time what reserves are, in case of drought, to be opened.

District Officer shall report scarcity of fodder.

151. When it appears to the District Officer that the pasture of his district or any portion of his district is about to fail, he shall report the matter through the Commissioner to the Local Government, who may open the reserve set apart for such district.

People to be encouraged to send cattle to the reserves.

152. On receipt of the order opening the reserves, the District Officer shall inform the people of the affected tract, and shall urge them to send the cattle of their villages to the reserve opened to them.

Utilisation of trees.

153. The District Officer shall at the same time arrange, if necessary, and as far as may be, for the sale of fodder along such routes as are most suitable for reaching the reserves. If no fodder is procurable, and the cattle cannot otherwise be preserved, he may order the trees (if any) fit for fodder, which are on or near the routes, and which belong to Government, to be utilised to the utmost.

Supply of water.

154. If water is deficient along such routes, the District Officer, in concert with Municipal Committees and the District or Local Boards, shall make such arrangements to supply the want as may be practicable.

Pasture reserves to be under the Forest Officers. Fees for pasturage may be reduced or remitted.

155. The management of the pasture reserves and the control of the cattle admitted to them shall be in the hands of the Forest Officers or other officials who ordinarily have charge of such reserves. The fees ordinarily charged for pasturage may be reduced or remitted as the Local Government may direct.

Protection of fodder in canal-irrigated districts.

156. In districts irrigated by canals, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Canal Officers, shall take such measures for the growth of fodder, and for increasing the growth of grass, by flooding the ordinary pasture-grounds or otherwise, as to him may seem advisable.

CHAPTER XII.

UTILISATION OF FORESTS.

Withdrawal of restrictions.

157. When any considerable Government forest or waste land exists in a tract affected by scarcity or famine, and such forest or waste land contains, in the opinion of the Commissioner of the Division, an important supply of forest produce utilisable as human food, and not available to the neighbouring population, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to arrange for the temporary withdrawal of all restrictions tending to exclude persons in distress from the full benefit of the natural products of the forest or waste land. If the forest is under the control of the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner shall communicate with him before making such arrangements.

Reference to Government in certain cases.

158. If such forest is in part or in whole reserved or protected forest, and subject to rules and regulations under the Forest Act which do not admit of the edible forest produce being utilised by the neighbouring population free of charge, and to the extent that the Commissioner may consider necessary, he shall apply by telegraph to the Local Government for permission to suspend, for the time being, the operation of any such rule or regulation in so far as it may conflict with the objects in view:

Provided that permission shall not be given in either of the above cases to kill any animal of which the destruction is prohibited by law throughout the year:

Provided also that no such concession shall be held to permit any damage by fire or by a negligent or wasteful process of obtaining the produce sought after.

Proclamation of the concession.

159. When the Commissioner shall have obtained permission to open any such Government reserved or protected forest, not already available to the neighbouring population in this respect for the unrestricted collection and removal of edible forest produce, he shall proclaim the nature of the concession in all the surrounding country, specifying the areas to which the concession applies and the kinds of produce which the people may temporarily collect and remove for their personal use. He shall similarly, when there is no longer occasion, in his opinion, to continue the concession, proclaim with the same publicity its discontinuance from a date to be specified in the proclamation.

Duties of Divisional Forest Officer.

160. The Divisional Forest Officer shall obey any order communicated to him by the Commissioner of the Division, through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district, in relation to the use and management of the Government forests under his charge in times of scarcity or famine; and shall see that there is no unnecessary and vexatious interference on the part of his subordinate staff.

CHAPTER XIII.

DUTIES OF POLICE AND LOCAL OFFICERS.

Special reports in time of scarcity and famine.

161. In seasons of scarcity and famine, the reports prescribed in section 1 shall be submitted weekly, and the District Superintendent of Police shall require all Police Officers in charge of stations and outposts to submit special reports from time to time on the following additional matters:—

(1) Increase in crimes which may be attributed to a general rise in prices or scarcity of food.
(2) Wandering of needy or starving persons.
(3) Migration or immigration from, or to, the area under their charge.
(4) Deaths believed to be due to want of food.
(5) Cases of starvation or severe want.
(6) Decrease in the above symptoms of scarcity.

The District Superintendent of Police shall submit these original reports with his own remarks to the Magistrate of the District, and furnish the Subdivisional Officer with copies of the reports.

Local Officers.

162. Wherever patwaris or village accountants are appointed in temporarily-settled districts, they shall in times of scarcity be constituted Local Officers under this Code, and shall be called upon by the Collector to submit weekly reports of the nature prescribed in section 161.

District Superintendent to organise patrols to visit lanes and bye-ways.

163. The District Superintendent shall, in times of severe famine, organise a system of patrol to visit the lanes and bye-ways of towns and villages, rest-houses or serais, as well as the main roads, in order to conduct starving wanderers to the nearest relief work or poor-house, or, if they are unable to go so far, to the headman of the nearest village, for the purpose of receiving relief.

Shall take precautions to protect grain.

164. He shall take extra precautions for the protection of markets and all places where grain is stored, and shall place special patrols on lines of communications along which grain is carried.

Shall ask for extra force if required.

165. He shall report from time to time to the Magistrate of the district what increase (if any) in the force under his command is needed. If any increase is made, he shall take the necessary steps for reducing the force when the increase ceases to be required.

Shall take advance to supply food in urgent cases.

166. Every Police Officer in charge of a station or outpost in a famine-stricken area shall be furnished with a sum of money sufficient to enable him in urgent cases to supply food to starving wanderers. The Superintendent of Police shall obtain from the Magistrate of the district the funds necessary for this purpose. All expenditure incurred under this section shall be accounted for as expenditure under Chapter V (Gratuitous Relief).

Police to remove dead on roadside.

167. It shall be the duty of the Police to see that persons found dead by the roadside are properly buried or burnt by the village authorities.

CHAPTER XIV.

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Chief Superintending Medical Officer shall require special reports.

168. The Chief Superintending Medical Officer of the Province shall require Medical Officers in civil charge of Districts to submit special monthly reports to himself and to the District Officers on the following matters:—

(1) Increase of illness and disease believed to be due to want of food;

(2) Number of cases of death due to want of food, or illness induced by want of food, which have been brought to his notice;

(3) Number of in and out patients received in the hospitals or dispensaries of the District, and in any special famine hospitals which may be under the control of his subordinates, with such details of the cases as may be required for the information of the Local Government;

(4) The distribution of the subordinate medical staff and any increase to it that may be required.

Shall send abstract to Local Government.

169. He shall submit a monthly abstract of these reports to the Local Government.

Shall regulate diet for famine patients.

170. He shall issue such special instructions as are necessary, and shall advise the Local Government regarding any alterations he may consider necessary in the rules for the treatment of famine patients and in regard to their diet, and may, in case of urgency, issue direct any special instructions which he may consider necessary.

Shall supervise medical arrangements.

171. He shall, if necessary, personally inspect and supervise the medical arrangements for famine relief, and shall be responsible that such arrangements are duly made in all districts.

Shall report when staff is deficient.

172. Whenever an increase to the medical staff of any locality appears necessary, he shall report the matter to the Local Government, suggesting the measures necessary and the means by which the staff can be increased.

Shall submit a general report.

173. At the end of any period of severe scarcity or famine, he shall submit a general report on the operations of his Department in connection with famine relief.

Duties of Medical Officers in civil charge.

174. The Medical Officer in civil charge of a District shall send copies of the monthly reports required under section 168 to the District Officer, and shall also be responsible for reporting to him all cases of death, starvation, or illness due to starvation, which may come to his knowledge.

Shall inform District Officer of any defective arrangements.

175. He shall bring to the immediate notice of the District Officer any cases in which he has reason to believe that sanitary arrangements connected with special famine institutions are not on a proper footing.

Shall inspect.

176. The Medical Officer in civil charge of a district shall, if required by the District Officer, inspect the labourers and visit the hospitals at relief works or poor-houses, and shall aid the civil

authorities in making the necessary arrangements for sanitation and for the proper care of the sick.

Medical Officer attached to relief works.

177. A Medical Officer or subordinate competent for independent charge should, if possible, be attached to every poor-house and large relief work.

Shall have charge of hospital established under section 79.

178. The Medical Officer on a work shall have charge of the hospital established under section 82. He shall also constantly visit the relief works, inspecting the labourers and treating any cases which do not necessitate the patient's removal to hospital. He should also inspect the water-supply and the conservancy arrangements.

Procedure in case of dispute.

179. If any dispute arises between the Engineer or Civil Officer in charge of a relief work and the Medical Officer attached to the same regarding any matter connected with hospital management, sanitation, or the health of the people on the works, the Engineer or Civil Officer may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter in dispute, through the District Officer, to the Chief Civil Medical Officer of the Province. But, pending the reference, he shall be bound to act in accordance with the Medical Officer's opinion.

CHAPTER XV.

ACCOUNTS.

Distribution of allotment.

180. Under section 9 of this Code the Commissioner of the Division is bound to submit an estimate, with such details as he can furnish, of the expenditure likely to be required. When orders on the estimate have been received from the Local Government, and an allotment has been made, the Commissioner shall distribute the sum so allotted, at his discretion, among the Districts of his Division on estimates which the District Officers are required to submit to him not later than the 15th of each month for the following month.

Communication of the distribution to the Account Office.

181. The Commissioner shall return the estimate after signature and alteration (if that is necessary) to show the correct sum assigned locally to the District Officer, and forward at the same time a consolidated statement of the total amount assigned each month (or on each occasion) to each District to the Account Office, registering the same in his own office.

Account Office to communicate the district allotments to the Treasury Officers.

182. The Account Office shall advise each Treasury Officer what amount has been assigned to his District, and the Treasury Officer shall make payments within the amount so advised. Every payment, as soon as made, with its date, shall be entered in the treasury, under the initials of the Treasury Officer, in lump, on the reverse of the advice, which should be carefully filed, and the progressive total of the expenditure ascertained before fresh payments are made. The unexpended balance of a monthly assignment shall not lapse, but should be added to the next assignment, and may be drawn against by the authorised disbursing officer at any time before the close of the official year, or before the close of the relief operations in the District, whichever may be earlier.

Supplementary allotment.

183. In case a District Officer should find his assignment insufficient, he should make a supplementary application to the Commissioner, who may sanction the amount out of the balance of his Divisional assignment, or, if that be exhausted, may sanction the amount in anticipation of the approval of Government, advising the several officers in the manner indicated above.

Subdivision of district allotment.

184. District Officers are authorised to subdivide their District assignments amongst responsible disbursing officers (Circle Inspectors and others), who may be authorised to undertake the administration of expenditure and to draw bills upon the treasury direct. When such a distribution of the District assignment is made, the District Officer shall inform the Treasury Officer of the amount placed at credit of each disbursing officer, who shall draw money against the credit from the treasury, as required by him, on bills signed by himself. The Treasury Officer shall note the distribution on the advice received from the Account Office, and shall see that the amount thus assigned to each disbursing officer is not overdrawn, and that the total of all does not exceed the District assignment.

If any part of the District allotment be made payable from a sub-treasury, it shall be deducted from the amount payable at head-quarters. The sub-treasury officer shall note the payments on the back of the advice of allotment, in the same way as the payments at head-quarters are noted on the advice from the Account Office under section 182.

Permanent advances.

185. Permanent advances on a sufficient scale, which shall be fixed by Government when occasion arises, shall be allowed to the several disbursing officers, viz.—

The Commissioner, | The District Officer,

Circle Inspector,

and any other special officers who may be appointed to administer relief or to conduct work requiring immediate payment. The permanent advance is to be employed in paying charges which, from the nature of the case, cannot be held over until a regular bill is cashed at the treasury, and officers who are granted permanent advances are at liberty, on their own responsibility, to allot portions of their permanent advances to select subordinates who have to carry out executive details on their behalf.

Permanent advances how to be drawn.

186. Permanent advances should be drawn from the treasury by the officers authorised by Government on receipts stating the purpose and authority therefor, and should be refunded into the treasury at the close of relief operations.

Register of payment.

187. Every disbursing officer shall keep a register in which he shall enter the payments as they are made by him (Form 22), under the several heads (*see* also form 23). This register shall show date of payment, name of the person to whom paid, number of sub-voucher and of contingent abstract, detailed heads of expenditure in separate columns, with particulars, total of each contingent abstract, total of each month's bill, date of detailed bill, date of submission with initials and remarks. Particular attention is drawn to paragraph 91, Chapter 6, Civil Account Code (fifth edition).

Abstract contingent bills.

188. When the permanent advance from which the disbursing officer has been making payments appears to require recoupment, the disbursing officer shall rule a red ink line across the page of the register, add up the several columns, enter their cross-totals in the column of "Total of each contingent abstract," post the several totals in Form 23 (omitting the heading "Not payable at the Treasury," and all the grain heads except "Reserve grain" under which should be shown the descriptions of grain and quantities bought in bulk from the contractor, and the price paid), detailing against each entry the numbers of the sub-vouchers, and entering in its proper place the description of charge, number the abstract bill in a separate monthly consecutive series, and then sign and date it. If the disbursing officer is authorised to draw money from the treasury on bills signed by himself, he shall recoup the permanent advance by cashing the bill at the treasury; otherwise he should first get the bill countersigned by the officer above him authorised to draw money from the treasury before presenting it for payment at the treasury. There is no limit to the number of recoupments allowed, so that, if necessary, they may be made every week or oftener.

Payment of demands in excess of permanent advance.

189. Where the permanent advance is running short, a demand may be presented in excess of the balance: this item, too, should be charged in the register of payments and included in the abstract, the number given being that which the sub-voucher will bear when payment has been made (*see* note, Rule 83, Chapter 6, Civil Account Code, fifth edition). It must be distinctly understood that a disbursing officer is only authorised to draw a sum in excess of the amount necessary to recoup his permanent advance when an actual immediate payment has to be made, and not in advance for prospective payments,—that is he may draw such a bill when a payment in excess of the balance of his permanent advance has actually become due and has to be paid; but if he habitually finds it necessary to draw sums in excess of his advance for any other reason, he should immediately apply for an increase to his permanent advance. As the entries in the register of payments are to precede, not follow, the signing of the abstract bill, which will in reality be constructed from the register, it cannot possibly fall into arrears, so long as this procedure is followed.

Monthly detailed bill. District Officer to be countersigning officer.

190. After the close of each month, the forward total of each column should be made in the register of payments, and when the foot of the page is reached, it should be carried forward in ink to the top of the next. From these totals the monthly detailed bill shall be prepared in Form 23 and showing the monthly total of each column, with description (as in the abstract) of each charge; the numbers of the sub-vouchers shall be entered against each item; at foot shall be a memorandum of the number and date of every contingent abstract and the sub-vouchers included in each, and the amount charged in the bill must be agreed with the amount actually drawn from the treasury within the month. It shall be signed by the officer, and submitted to the District Officer, who is the controlling officer for all variable famine expenditure, or, if the bill is made out by the District Officer, to the Account Office direct, with sub-vouchers for all sums above Rs. 10, and a certificate in the following form:—

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the public service, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid. The grain charged for in the bill has been actually issued in gratuitous relief, in payment of relief wages, in poor houses and in kitchens, as shown in the memorandum below. The rates prescribed by the Famine Code for wages and gratuitous relief have been observed. Vouchers for all sums above Rs. 10 in amount are attached to the bill. I have, as far as possible, obtained vouchers for other sums, and am personally responsible that they have been so destroyed, defaced, or mutilated that they cannot be used again."

Duties of the District Officer as countersigning officer.

191. It is the duty of the District Officer to see the that the charges made in the contingent bill are of obvious necessity, and are at fair and reasonable rates; that the vouchers are all received and in order; and that the calculations of those which he detains are correct; and especially that the expenditure has not exceeded the amount assigned to the officer. The District Officer shall also see that the expenditure is justified by the numbers on relief works, gratuitous relief, kitchen and poor-house relief, &c., and the rates of wages and rations fixed as reported to him in weekly returns. He should see that the expenditure in

cash and in grain is in accordance with the scale, and that the grain purchased is accounted for by application to relief purposes. He will be entirely responsible for checking the stock account of grain; and the appropriation of grain, as shown in the monthly detailed bill, will be accepted by the Accountant-General on his responsibility. The Accountant-General will deal only with values. The quantities will be checked by the District Officers, who will receive and retain the stock account of grain in Form 24.

Countersigning officer's register of bills passed.

192. On receipt of the monthly detailed bill in the office of the countersigning officer its figures shall be transcribed in a register of the same form as the disburser's register, and the bill shall then be reviewed by the countersigning officer with the sub-vouchers. Any disallowance, with the number of the sub-voucher and the explanation of the objection, shall be noted on the bill at foot and in the "Remarks" column of the register, and the amount shown in the register in the column affected shall be corrected in red ink: explanations of the objection should be given on the reverse of the bill, if there is not room on the face. The countersigning officer will then take up register and bill together, enter in the former the date of admission under his initials, sign the bill, and despatch it to the Account Office with the large vouchers, and the following certificate in lieu of the smaller ones:—

"I certify that in support of every charge of more than Rs. 10 made in this bill a receipt or other voucher has been given me, and is now in my possession. The receipts and vouchers for items in excess of Rs. 100 are attached to the bill, and I am personally responsible that the receipts and vouchers for all other items of more than Rs. 10 are in proper form and order, and that they have been so cancelled that they cannot be again used to support claims against Government.

"I further certify that the charges on account of relief, whether gratuitous or on relief works, or on any other form of relief, are correct with reference to the numbers receiving relief and the scale of wages, rations and allowances prescribed; and that the stock account of grain has been checked and found correct."

Disallowance by the countersigning officer.

193. After despatch of the bill to the Account Office, the countersigning officer should communicate any disallowance to the disbursing officer, and its amount should be, without fail, refunded into the treasury. If the amount be subsequently passed by the countersigning officer, it may be redrawn. When a refund is made, a note of the same should be made in the disbursing officer's register, and the Treasury Officer should be careful to add the amount of refund to the balance shown on the back of the advice mentioned in section 182.

Establishments.

194. The pay of the extra establishments only which may be employed in connection with the relief operations shall be a famine charge. Bills for such establishments must be always made out in full detail on the usual establishment form, and the purpose for which each extra establishment is entertained, *e.g.*, for relief works, gratuitous relief, poor-houses, kitchens, &c., should be conspicuously entered on the top of the bill. They must also cite the authority of Government under which the establishment has been entertained, except when, under emergent circumstances, the previous sanction of Government could not be obtained, in which case the bill shall be paid, but the charge shall not be finally passed until the sanction of Government, subsequently obtained, is communicated to the Account Office. These charges are not to be drawn on abstract bills or be paid from permanent advances.

Extra allowances to officers deputed on famine duty.

195. The pay and the ordinary travelling allowances of officers and of establishments deputed on special famine duty are not famine charges. They shall be drawn in the usual way, and shall be adjusted against the department to which the officers are permanently attached. But if any special allowances be sanctioned for these officers and establishments in addition to their substantive pay, they should be treated as famine charges. Bills for such special allowances should always be headed as laid down, in section 194, in the case of extra establishment bills, so as to show the purpose for which the allowance has been sanctioned in each case.

Relief in grain.

196. In case it becomes necessary to grant gratuitous relief and pay relief wages in grain, as also in the case of any other form of relief, the grain required should be obtained on indent from the grain contractor appointed for the Circle. The contractor shall draw out a bill weekly or more often, if he desires it, for the value of the grain supplied by him, attaching the receipts received by him for the grain so supplied to the bill as sub-vouchers, and present it to the officer by whose authority the grain was supplied. The officer shall first check the bill to see that the quantities, rates, and charges are correct, enter the amount to be paid in his register of payments, and make out an abstract bill in the same way as in section 188. This abstract bill may be passed for payment at the treasury to the contractor, or the amount may be drawn from the treasury for payment to the contractor, or, where convenient, can be paid from the permanent advance. In the monthly detailed bill in which the value of the grain is included, a plus and minus memorandum should be given, showing the balance of grain which was in stock at the end of the previous month, quantity charged for in the bill, total, including balance, quantity issued in gratuitous relief, in payment of relief wages, &c., and the balance in stock at the end of the month.

Special instructions as to bills relating to grain.

197. The entries of grain under the heads Gratuitous Relief, Famine Relief Works and other heads are intended to show the quantities and prices of grain actually expended during the month. The grain bought in bulk from contractors, &c., should be shown under the head of Reserve Grain, and the price paid put down under it on the abstract bills by which money is drawn from the treasury. The total of the grain expenditure heads for the month should be deducted from the reserve head, which will show the difference between the total purchase and total expenditure of grain for the month. After this adjustment, the total of the grain column of the detailed bill will show the grain paid for during the month, and should agree with the amount drawn on abstract bills. If in any month more is expended than purchased, and the balance of the reserve grain is thereby reduced, the entry under reserve grain will be a *minus* one representing the reduction of stock. The *plus* entry under this head represents addition to stock.

The account office will, on auditing the abstract bills, take the whole amount paid for grain under reserve grain in the first instance. On receipt of the detailed bill, the amount shown under the expenditure heads will be debited to them by transfer entry by *per contra* deduction from the debit under reserve grain. The balance of the latter head on Accountant-General's books will represent the value of

the stock in hand. Wastage and dryage can be written off from this head only on statements showing quantities lost and their value formerly passed by the District Officer within such maximum limits as may be fixed by Government.

Register to be kept of grain supplied by contractors.

198. (1) Every officer ordering the supply of grain by a contractor shall keep a register (Form 24) in which he shall enter the grain supplied as the contractor's bills are passed for payment. In this register he shall also enter the quantity issued in gratuitous relief, in payment of relief wages, or for the purposes of any other form of famine relief, any necessary details being obtained from his subordinates. At the close of each month this register shall be totalled and balanced, and the balance agreed with that of the plus and minus memorandum to be given at foot of the monthly detailed bill (Form 23). If the balance be in charge of different officers, an abstract should be entered at foot of the register showing the balance in charge of each.

Surplus grain to be sold and proceeds credited.

(2) If any surplus grain remains in hand at the end of the relief operations, it should be sold and the proceeds credited in reduction of the charge under reserve grain.

Relief works under the Public Works Department.

199. (1) Funds for relief works, which are conducted under the direct control of the Public Works Department, shall be supplied to that Department by means of letters-of-credit issued in favour of the officers concerned on the application of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The officers shall draw money from the treasury, as they require it, by cheques against their letters-of-credit, and shall submit their account of expenditure to the Examiner according to the rules of the Public Works Department.

(2) If the Public Works Department officer indent on the stock of grain purchased by civil officers, the price of the supply will be credited monthly to the Civil Department through the exchange account.

(3) The adjustment of charges against the Civil Department under the head of "Famine Relief," shall be made, at the close of the operations, in accordance with sections 104 to 107, Chapter IX, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, Seventh Edition, 1894, or any revised or new sections by which they may in future be replaced (see also sections 57, 194 and 195 of this Code).

Advances and loans.

200. Advances and loans for land improvement, &c., shall be regulated under the general rules laid down by Government for those purposes. The payments shall not be debited to famine, but to the ordinary heads provided for the disbursements. No special rules for these advances and loans are therefore necessary, as they shall be made, not from permanent advances, but direct from the treasuries, on orders signed by the District Officer or other officer who may be authorised to grant such advances or loans.

APPENDIX I.

(*To the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition of December* 1895.)

LIST OF REPORTS AND RETURNS DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Famine statement C to be submitted not later than 1st June in each year. [Sec. 6.]
2. Intimation to be given in the weekly weather and crop telegrams of failure of harvest or scarcity in any part of the Province. [Sec. 15 (1).]
3. Monthly reports—[Sec. 15 (2).]
4. Special reports to be submitted on certain points as occasion arises—[Sec. 15 (3).]
5. The weekly weather and crop telegrams to state the numbers of persons on relief works and gratuitous relief, and to intimate the inclusion of a district in, or its exclusion from, the affected area—[Sec. 29 (1) (2) (3).]
6. Monthly reports to be submitted during the continuance of famine or scarcity—[Sec. 29 (4) to (7).]
7. General report on the economic condition of affected tract—[Sec. 29 (8).]
8. Special reports regarding funds, suspension of revenue, and increase of staff—[Sec. (29) (9).]
9. Quarterly supplementary programmes of relief works to be submitted while relief works are open—[Sec. 88.]

APPEN

(To the Bengal Famine Code,

FORM

Schedule of normal rates of prices (number of

(See sections 1, 2 and 3 (3) of the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition

District and Mart.	Common rice (*Mota chaul*).								Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).							
	For last day or last market day of January [See foot note (*a*)].		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.		For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.	
	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Burdwan ...	Burawan ...															
	Raniganj ...															
	Katwa															
	Kalna															
Birbhum ...	Suri															
	Rampur Hât ...															
Bankura ...	Bankura ...															
	Bishnupur ...															
Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...															
	Ghatal ...															
	Tamluk ...															
	Contai															
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...															
	Bhaddeswar ...															
	Jahanabad ...															
Howrah ...	Howrah ...															
	Mohiari ...															
	Uluberia ...															
24-Parganas	Chetla Hât ...															
	Barasat ...															
	Magra Hât ...															
	Baduria Barson															
Calcutta ...	... ...															
Nadia ...	Goari															
	Ranaghat ...															
	Kaliabazar ...															
	Chuadanga ...															
	Bahadurkhali															
Murshidabad	Berhampore ...															
	Lalbagh ...															
	Kandi															
	Jangipur ...															
Jessore ...	Jessore ...															
	Narial															
	Magura ...															
	Jhenida ...															
	Bangaon ...															
Khulna ...	Khulna ...															
	Satkhira ...															
	Bagerhat ...															
Rajshahi ...	Boalia... ...															
	Naogaon ...															
	Nator															
Dinajpur ...	Railway Bazar Hât.															
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...															
	Alipur															
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...															
	Kurseong ...															
	Siliguri ...															
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...															
	Nilphamari ...															
	Kurigaon ...															
	Gaibanda ...															
Bogra ...	Bogra ...															
Pabna ...	Pabna ...															
	Serajganj ...															
Dacca ...	Dacca															
	Madarganj ...															
	Manikganj ..															
	Munshirhat ..															
	Mirkadim ...															
Mymensingh	Nasirabad ...															
	Kagmari ...															
	Jamalpur ...															
	Kishorganj ...															
	Netrakona ..															
Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...															
	Goalundo ...															
	Madaripur ...															

(*a*) Under rule (4) of the Rules in Government Circular No. 13 Agri., dated the 4th May 1892, the District Officer's return for the second half of the month from which this schedule is compiled shows, for the District head-quarters station, the prices ruling on the last day of the month, and, for marts in the interior, those ruling on the latest market day prices for which can be incorporated in the second half-monthly return without delaying its submission.

(*b*) The normal rate is the average of the prices prevalent on the corresponding dates during the last five years, excluding years of scarcity or famine. Should any such year fall within the five years ending 31st December last, it should be left out, and the latest year not already taken into account in the five-year period should be substituted for the year of scarcity or famine

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare.*)						Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).									
For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.		For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.	
Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S CH.	S.CH.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.

Bajra Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).								Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Corocana*).							
For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.		For last day or last market day January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.	
Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.

DIX II—(FORMS.)

REVISED EDITION OF DECEMBER 1895.

1.

seers for a rupee) of food-grains.

of December 1895.)

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).								GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).							
For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.		For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.	
Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.

(*c*) In comparing prices, under sections 1 and 2 of the Code, with the normal rates shown above, the rate shown for the nearest mart or the mart to which the people of the locality usually resort, in respect of the nearest market day (*i.e.*, last day of the month, in the case of District head-quarters stations, and last market day in the case of marts in the interior), should be taken, *e.g.*, prices ruling on 1st March should be compared with the normal rates shown for the last day or last market day of January, and those prevailing on the 20th March should be compared with the rates shown for the last day or last market day of April.

(*d*) The rates shown in column (3) and other columns bearing odd numbers, are those above which explanations have to be submitted under section 2, and the reports of police officers are to be laid before the Magistrate of the District under the last clause of section 1.

District and Mart.	Common rice (*Mota chaul*).								Wheat. (*Triticum sativum*).							
	For last day or last market day of January. (a)		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.		For last day or last market day of January.		For last day of last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.	
	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above Normal rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Backergunge	Barisal ...															
	Patuakhali ...															
	Pirojpur ...															
	Bhola ...															
Tippera	Comilla ...															
	Brahmanbaria															
	Chandpur ...															
Noakhali	Kalitara Hât															
	Fenny Hât ...															
Chittagong	Chittagong ...															
	Cox's Bazar ...															
Patna	Patna ...															
	Barh ...															
	Bihar ...															
	Dinapore															
Gaya	Gaya ...															
	Nawada															
	Jahanabad ...															
	Aurangabad ...															
Shahabad	Arrah ...															
	Buxar ...															
	Sasaram ...															
	Bhabhua ...															
Saran	Chapra ...															
	Mirganj ...															
	Siwan ...															
Champaran	Motihari ...															
	Bettiah ...															
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur ...															
	Sitamarhi ...															
	Hajipur ...															
Darbhanga	Darbhanga ..															
	Madhubani ...															
	Samastipur ..															
Monghyr	Monghyr .															
	Begusarai ...															
	Jamui ...															
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...															
	Banka ..															
	Madhipura ...															
	Supaul ...															
Purnea	Kasba ...															
	Araria ...															
	Kishanganj ...															
Malda	Malda ...															
	Rahanpur ...															
Sonthal Parganas.	Dumka ...															
	Deoghar ...															
	Godda ...															
	Jamtara ...															
	Rajmahal ...															
	Pakour ...															
Cuttack	Cuttack* ...															
	Kendrapara ...															
	Jajpur ...															
Balasore	Balasore ...															
	Bhadrak ...															
Puri	Puri ...															
	Khurda ...															
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...															
	Giridih ...															
Lohardaga	Ranchi ...															
	Palkot ...															
Palamau	Daltonganj ..															
Manbhum	Purulia ...															
	Gobindpur ...															
Singhbhum	Chaibassa ..															

(a) Under rule (4) of the Rules in Government Circular No. 13 Agri., dated the 4th May 1892, the District Officer's return for the second half of the month from which this schedule is compiled shows, for the District head-quarters station, the prices ruling on the last day of the month, and for marts in the interior, those ruling on the latest market day, prices for which can be incorporated in the second half-monthly return without delaying its submission.

(b) The normal rate is the average of the prices prevalent on the corresponding dates during the last five years, excluding years of scarcity or famine. Should any such year fall within the five years ending 31st December last, it should be left out, and the latest year not already taken into account in the five-year period, should be substituted for the year of scarcity or famine.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).								Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).								ALAY OR SUNAGA m).			
For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day or last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.		For last day or last market day of January.		For last day or last market day of April.		For last day of last market day of July.		For last day or last market day of October.		For last ay or last rket day f July.		For last day or last market day of October.	
Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.		20 per cent. above normal rate.	Normal rate.	20 per cent. above normal rate.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	61	32	3		63	64	65
S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	H.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.

(*c*) In comparing prices, under sections 1 and 2 of the Code, with the normal rates shown above, the rate shown for the nearest mart or the mart to which the people of the locality usually resort, in respect of the nearest market day (*i.e.*, last day of the month in the case of District head-quarters stations, and last market day in the case of marts in the interior), should be taken, *e.g.*, prices ruling on 1st March should be compared with the normal rates shown for the last day or last market day of January, and those prevailing on 20th March should be compared with the rates shown for the last day or last market day of April.

(*d*) The rates shown in column (3) and other columns bearing odd numbers are those above which explanations have to be submitted under section 2, and the reports of police officers are to be laid before the Magistrate of the District under the last clause of section 1.

FORM 2.

[See section 5 (2) (*i*) of the Code.]

Statement of areas liable to famine and number of persons likely to require relief.

For the financial year—

District.	Description of tract liable to famine.	Area of the tract liable to famine.	Total population of that tract.	Maximum number of persons likely to require relief daily in the event of serious famine.			Remarks.
				Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM 3.

[See section 5 (2) (*ii*) of the Code.]

Programme of relief works for the financial year _____

Large works are those calculated to provide simultaneous employment for three months for at least 1,000 persons.

All other works are small works.

Large works should be entered first in the list and small works afterwards.

District.	Thana.	Description and locality of the work.	Length in miles (if the work is a road, irrigation or drainage channel or embankment).	Estimated quantity of earth-work.	Probable cost.	Number of persons required to finish the work in 90 days.	Remarks showing whether the work has been sanctioned or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Column (7).—As to method of filling up this column, see section 5 (2). If, however, a *large work* is estimated to provide labour say for 12,000 men for nine months at the ordinary rate of progress, the estimate will be 12,000. If under pressure it can and is intended to be completed in six months, the estimate will be $\frac{3}{2} \times 12{,}000 = 18{,}000$ If it can and is intended to be completed in three months, the estimate will be $\frac{9}{3} \times 12{,}000 = 36{,}000$. When such a large work is to be completed in more than three months or 90 days, the fact should be noted in the column for remarks.

As it is desirable that in the event of serious famine those to whom relief is given should be concentrated as far as possible on "large works," care should be taken that the entries against such works should be materially larger than those against "small works."

Column (8) —In the case of "large works" this column should show whether the work is "sanctioned" (*i.e.* whether the plans and estimates have been sanctioned), what progress, if any, has been made in its execution, and any other particulars worth mentioning.

If through paucity of "sanctioned works" the number of persons entered against "sanctioned works" is small in proportion to the total number for whom provision is made by "unsanctioned works" and "small works," measures should be taken to bring more large works under sanction as soon as possible, and information should be given in the column of remarks to show what steps are being taken for the purpose.

FORM 4.

(Famine Statement C.)

[See section 5 (2) (*iii*) and section 6 of the Code.]

Abstract of Forms 2 and 3.

District.	Population of tract liable to famine.	Maximum number of persons likely to require relief daily in the event of serious famine.			Number of persons provided for by relief works for three months.			Remarks.
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Large works. Sanctioned.	Large works. Not sanctioned.	Small works.	(A brief description, without details, of the general character and utility of works under each head, and of the prospects of their completion either within or soon after the period of scarcity, should be given in this column.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

In this Form—

Column (2) should agree with column (4) of Form 2.

Columns (3), (4) and (5) should agree with columns (5), (6) and (7) of Form 2, respectively.

Columns (6), (7) and (8) should be filled up from column (7) of form 3, the numbers provided for on "large works," sanctioned and not sanctioned, and on "small works" being totalled up separately.

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT _____.

For the half-month ending 30th June, 1892.

Circle (or relief work or thana).	Number of persons employed on task work. A. Men.	A. Women.	A. Big children.	A. Small children.	B. Men.	B. Women.	B. Big children.	B. Small children.	C. Men.	C. Women.	C. Big children.	C. Small children.	D. Men.	D. Women.	D. Big children.	D. Small children.	Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task. Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid. Total of columns 19 and 24.	Non-working children (sections 83 & 84 of the Code). Number.	Amount paid.	Adult dependents (sections 83 & 84 of the Code). Number.	Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Week ending 18th June 1892.																	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
A Circle ...	10,468	1,317	180	...	192	113	...	...	Similar entries as in columns 2 to 9.								1,099,160	1,130 5 2	...	...	...	...	.....	1,130 5 2	...	...	...	...
B " ...	27,424	2,513	1,819	118	18,429	1,662	1,271	103									3,664,874	5,754 9 6	19	682	184	153	41 4 6	5,795 14 0	...	...	...	...
C " ...	13,760	2,581	958	586	...	...	...	...									828,754	1,637 14 4	746	3,364	3,430	1,697	320 9 6	1,958 7 10	...	...	...	...
D " ...	15,265	5,595	2,096	813	...	...	...	...									913 938	1,953 13 0	286	791	649	370	72 10 6	2,026 7 6	...	...	...	...
E " ...	38,029	3,426	602	330	...	...	...	...									2,468,537	3,511 5 6	950	5,913	3,470	2,462	378 1 9	3,889 7 3	...	...	...	...
F " ...	29,911	894	77	26	...	...	...	...									1,940,787	2,445 13 9	1,146	1,865	1,024	1,560	180 5 3	2,626 3 0	...	...	...	...
G " ...	31,550	1,478	767	627	...	...	...	...									1,921,611	2,671 9 9	150	105	37	72	16 8 0	2,688 1 9	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	166,407	17,804	6,499	2,500	18,621	1,775	1,271	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,837,651	19,105 7 0	3,297	12,720	8,794	6,313	1,009 7 6	20,114 14 6	...	...	...	...
Male units ...	166,407	13,353	3,249	625	18,621	1,331	635	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,297	9,540	4,397	1,578			...	...	...	...
Total for the week	183,634				20,613														18,812									
Week ending 25th June 1892.																												
Circle ...																												
A " ...																												
B " ...																												
D " ...																												
E " ...																												
F " ...																												
G " ...									Similar entries and calculations as above.																			
Grand Total ...																												
Male units ...																												
Total for the week																												

Column (26).—This column should show only the number of those children of the relief-workers who are physically unfit for work and are fed in kitchens under sections 83 and 120, or are relieved by cash allowances to parents under section 84.

Column (28).—Only such dependents should be shewn in this column as do no work at all. Those that do some work will be included among relief workers of class D.

Columns (27) *and* (29).—Where, under section 83, children and adult dependents unfit for work receive cooked food in kitchens, this fact should be noted in columns (27) and (29), in which there will then be no entries of figures. Where cash allowances for their relief are granted under section 84, the amounts paid should be shown in columns 27 and 29, but the expenditure will ultimately appear in the accounts as expenditure on gratuitous relief.

A special explanation is required (under section 84) whenever the total of columns 26 and 28 exceeds 10 per cent. of the total number of relief workers.

Where the wages are paid in kind under section 106, columns to show the description of grain and quantity (in standard maunds, seers and chitaks) issued, and the value thereof as actually paid, should be substituted for columns (19), (24) and (25).

FORM 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT _____

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 189

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Benipatti.					Rs. A. P.
(1) Under Chapter V	20	30	40	90	6 7 3
(2) Cash allowances for non-working children and dependents on relief works under section 84 ...	5	6	30	41	20 0 0
Relief of starving wanderers by Circle Inspector under section 38 or through Police under section 12 or 166	2	3	.....	5	0 8 0
(4) Under sections 141 (2) and 146 ...	6	.....	50	56	27 2 3
Total ...	33	39	120	192	104 1 6
Marooka . (*similar entries.*)					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

Columns (2), (3), (4), and (5) show the average for the week. Where the total number appear only once a week and receive seven days' rations, the total is itself the daily average.

N.B.—The weekly return of the officer in charge of gratuitous relief, submitted under section 49, will only show the expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of Chapter V of the Code. But the District Officer's return shall, in accordance with section 51 of the Code, give an account under the heads shown above for each Circle.

When grain doles are given a new column 6 should be added with sub-columns for description of grain and quantity in standard maunds, seers and chitaks, and the existing column 6, which will then be column 7, will show the value of the grain under each head as paid to the grain contractor or *bania.*

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT _____

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 189

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Ending 18th June.	29,178	62	0 1 6	1 7 9	2,087	0 0 10	20,114	703	0 0 7	319
Ending 25th June.										

Explanations.

Column (2).—Columns (2) to (17) of Statement D (Form 5), reduced to male units, divided by 6, *i.e.*, number of days in the week during which works were open.
Column (3).—Column (18) of Statement D, divided by number of male units, columns (2) to (17).
Column (4).—Column (19) of Statement D, divided by number of male units, columns (2) to (17)
Column (5).—Column (19) of Statement D × 1,000, divided by column (18).
Column (6).—Columns (20) to (23) of Statement D, reduced to male units, divided by 6.
Column (7).—Column (24) of Statement D, divided by number of male units, columns (20) to (23).
Column (8).—Column (25) of Statement D.
Column (9).—Columns (2) to (4) of Form 6 reduced to adult units.
Column (10).—Column (3) of Form 6 divided by adult units
Column (11).—Column (6) of Form 6.

FORM 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT _____

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds by rail during the half-month ending

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT _____

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the _____ *weeks ending Saturday evening, the* _____

District.	Area.	Population, in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Numbers on Relief Works on last day of month.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in seers per rupee.			Monthly death-rate—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.					In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

This statement will relate to the period between the last Saturday of the previous month and the last Saturday of the month under report.

Columns (1) *to* (5)—Should be filled up once for all.

Columns (6), (7), (8), *and* (9)—Are the total numbers of A, B, C, and D labourers on the last day of the last week of which the return has been received, and include any labourers paid by daily wages irrespective of task under special circumstances.

Column (11)—Will be based on the District Officer's return in Form 6, and will show the daily average number receiving doles or cash allowances in the last preceding week.

Columns (12), (13) (14).—In these columns should be given the prices of coarse rice and of such other cheap grains as are used for food by the labourers, *e.g.*, *marua*, *kurthi*, *makai*.

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the _____ *weeks ending Saturday evening, the* _____

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since April 1st 189 .			Advances since April 1st, 189 , up to end of month under—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.

This statement will relate to the period between the last Saturday of the previous month and the last Saturday of the month under report.
Columns (1) and (2)—To be filled up once for all.
Column (3)—Will show works employing 1,000 persons and upwards daily for three months or more.
Column (4)—Is for smaller works.
Columns (5) *and* (6).—Columns (3) and (4) *minus* the numbers shown as employed on relief works from the beginning up to date.
Columns (7), (8), (9), (10), *and* (11)—Will contain figures of expenditure starting from the 1st April last; and a foot-note should be added stating the total expenditure incurred and the advances made, if any, during the previous financial year [*vide* section 27 (*ii*)].
Column (12)—Will not be filled up unless the Land Revenue has been suspended by a definite order of the Local Government or of the Board of Revenue.

FORM 12.

[See section 28 of the Code.]

Form of statement to be submitted with Final Report.

Column.	Heading.	Explanation.
1.	District.	
2.	Week ending	In this column show the different weeks during which relief works were open from the beginning to the end of the operations.
3.	Description of work	In this column the name of each work is not wanted, but only the number of tanks, or of roads, open during each week, *e.g.*, "seven tanks and three roads." If the works are very numerous, the name of the thana or circle should be inserted, and the number of works in each thana or circle should be shown.
4.	Average number of A, B, C, and D male units employed daily on task work.	This column will give the total number employed, divided by the number of days in the week during which works were open.
5.	Total amount of work done by A, B, C and D labourers in cubic feet.	This column will show the total amount executed during the week.
6.	Total amount of wage paid to A, B, C and D labourers.	This column gives the total payment disbursed during the week.
7.	Average work done per man per diem (A, B, C and D).	Column (5), divided by column (4) × number of days in the week during which works were open.
8.	Average wage earned per man per diem (A, B, C and D).	Column (6), divided by column (4) × number of days in the week during which works were open.
9.	Average cost per 1,000 cubic feet ...	Column (6) × 1,000, divided by column (5).
10.	Average number of male units employed daily on daily wages irrespective of task.	See explanation for column 4.
11.	Total wage paid to workers on daily wages during the week (column 10).	See explanation for column 6.
12.	Average daily wage per worker on daily wages.	Column (11), divided by column (10) × number of days in the week during which works were open.
13.	Daily average number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	The total number of adult units who attended during the week (including those to whom rations were sent), divided by the number of days in the week on which doles or tickets were issued. Where the total number attend only once a week, the total is itself the average.
14.	Total cost of gratuitous relief.	
15.	Average cost of gratuitous relief per head per diem. Column 14, divided by column 13 × number of days in the week for which rations or allowances were issued.	
16.	Grand total outlay on relief. Total of column 6, 11 and 14.	

(*a*) Columns (13), (14) and (15) should include the items mentioned in section 51.

(*b*) Appropriate columns should be added to shew any kitchen and poor-house relief, and any miscellaneous relief not falling under the heads above enumerated; and the grand total outlay on relief (column (16) should include all expenditure incurred in famine relief except recoverable advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

FORM No. 13.

[See section 31 (*a*) of the Code.]

Register of Gratuitous Relief.

Name of Circle—Khairátábad.

Village Akálpur.

Distance and direction of village from circle head-quarters—5 miles, south-west.

Serial number for circle.	Serial number for village.	Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of disability. (See sections 42 and 43 of the Code).						Admitted.		Removed.		Cause of removal.
						Lunatic.	Cripple.	Blind.	Decrepit through age.	Pardanashin woman.	Other cause.	Date.	Signature of officer.	Date.	Signature of officer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1	Rambaksh ...	Koeri ...	M ...	70	.....	.....	.....	×			16th Mar. 1892	A. B. ...	18th April 1892	A. B. ...	Has well-to-do relatives.
2	2	Kamiran ...	Mussalman ...	W ...	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	×		16th „ ...	A. B. ...			

The number in column (1) should be consecutive for the circle; in column (2) a fresh number should begin for each village.
* The cause of disability may be shown by the mark × under the proper column.

FORM 14.

[See section 48 (1) of the Code.]

MUSTER-ROLL OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

Name of Circle—Khairátábad.

No. in the register of gratuitous relief.	WEEK ENDING 2ND APRIL.		WEEK ENDING 9TH APRIL.		WEEK ENDING 16TH APRIL.		*and so on.*
	Quantity.	Kind.	Quantity.	Kind.	Quantity.	Kind.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	3½ seers ...	½ Makai ½ Kurthi	3½ seers ...	½ Makai ½ Marwa	*a*		
2							
3							
4							
5							
7							

The weekly quantity doled out will be entered in the column for the week. If the person does not attend, absence will be marked by *a*.

FORM 15.

[See section 48 (2) of the Code.]

Register of issues of material to be worked up.

No. in the register of gratuitous relief.	Date of issue.	Nature and quantity of stuff.	Date of return.	Nature and quantity of stuff.	Date of issue.	Nature and quantity of stuff.	Date of return.	Nature and quantity of stuff.	*and so on.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
7 35 117 &c.	10th April	7lb cotton	16th April	6lb thread					

FORM 16.

[See Section 85 (1) of the Code.]

MUSTER-ROLL OF RELIEF-WORKERS.

Name of relief-work ... ... Kahatpur tank.
Name of mate ... ... Sahibdin.

Name of village ... ... Akalpur.
Distance of village from relief-work ... 1 mile, north-east.

1	2	3	4	5	6																														
					ENTRY OF ATTENDANCE.																														
Serial number of labourers.	Name.	Caste.	Description.	Class.	1st April.	2nd April.	3rd April.	4th April.	5th April.	6th April.	7th April.	8th April.	9th April.	10th April.	11th April.	12th April.	13th April.	14th April.	15th April.	16th April.	17th April.	18th April.	19th April.	20th April.	21st April.	22nd April.	23rd April.	24th April.	25th April.	26th April.	27th April.	28th April.	29th April.	30th April.
1	Joga Khan ...	Jolaha ...	M.	A.	p.	p.	p.	p.	a.	a.	p.	p.																							
2	His wife ...	Do. ...	W.	A.	p.	p.	p.	p.	a.	a.	p.	p.																							
3	His child ...	Do. ...	B. C.	A.	p.	p.	p.	p.	a.	a.	p.	p.																							
4	Amir Ali ...	Do. ...	M.	A.	p.	p.	a.	p.	p.	a.	p.	a.																							
5	Jagarnath ...	Musahir ...	M.	B.	p.	p.	p.	p.	p.	p.	a.	a.																							
6	His wife ...	Do. ...	W.	B.	p.	p.	p.	p.	p.	p.	a.	a.																							
7	His child ...	Do. ...	B. C.	B.	p.	p.	p.	p.	p.	p.	a.	a.																							
8	Ditto ...	Do. ...	S. C.	B.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	a.	a.																							

N.B.—This roll is to be written up by the officer in charge of the work or by the mate every morning.
Column (1)—Should contain a serial number for all the villages in one mate's charge.
Column (4)—Enter M., W., B. C. and S. C. for men, women, big child and small child.
Column (5)—Enter A. B. C. or D. according to class of worker.
Column (6)—Enter p. for present and a. for absent, or corresponding letters in Kaithi, or else enter here, for those present, the letter A, B, C or D, leaving a blank for the absent. This will enable the officer to shew when a relief-worker has been moved from one class to another during the month

FORM 17.

[See Section 85 (2) of the Code.]

Muster-roll of non-working children and adult dependents present on relief-work, under section 83 of the Famine Code.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7																															
Serial number.	Name.	Name of village.	Caste.	Description.	Age.	Entry of attendance.																															
						1st April.	2nd April.	3rd April.	4th April.	5th April.	6th April.	7th April.	8th April.	9th April.	10th April.	11th April.	12th April.	13th April.	14th April.	15th April.	16th April.	17th April.	18th April.	19th April.	20th April.	21st April.	22nd April.	23rd April.	24th April.	25th April.	26th April.	27th April.	28th April.	29th April.	30th April.

N.B.—This is to be written daily by the officer in charge of the relief-work.

Column (5).—Enter M. or W. for man or woman. In this list there will be only such children as are physically unfit for work, because section 62 (5) of the Code contemplates that all children should be put to light work.

Column (7).—Enter p. for present, a. for absent, or corresponding letters in Kaithi or if preferred enter the number of pice paid to each person present under each date, instead of p., leaving a blank where he is absent.

FORM 18.

[See section 85 (3) of the Code.]

MEASUREMENT BOOK.

Name of relief work ... ... Kahatpur tank.
Name of mate in charge ... ... Sahibdin.

Date month

Task work.

Serial number of gang.	NAME OF HEADMAN.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS IN GANG.					Task set, *i.e.*, estimated quantity of work to be done by the gang per diem in cubic feet.	Amount payable to the gang on performance of the task in full.			WORK ACTUALLY DONE.					Amount actually paid in accordance with section 67.			Date of payment.	REMARKS.
											Number of pit.	DIMENSIONS.								
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.						Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Cubic contents.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
								Rs.	A.	P.						Rs.	A.	P.		
1	Khatu ...	A 2 B 3	A 3 B 2	A 1 C 2	B 2 D 1	16														

N.B.—One whole page of the book, or if necessary more than one, should be given to each day. If payment is not made daily, the actual date of payment will be entered in column (16).

Columns (3) to (6) should shew labourers of each class, A, B, C and D.

Columns (8) and (9). If the measurement and payment are not made daily (section 65), these columns should show respectively the amount of work required to be done, and the amount payable, for the number of working days after which the measurement is made.

Where payment is made in kind under section 106, columns to show the description of grain and quantity (in standard maunds, seers and chitaks) and the value thereof as actually paid, should be substituted for columns (9) and (15).

FORM 19.

[See section 85 (4) of the Code.]

DAILY REGISTER.

Relief work *Kahatpur Tank.*

Month.	Date.	Number of persons employed on task work. A. M.	A. W.	A. B.C.	A. S.C.	B. M.	B. W.	B. B.C.	B. S.C.	C. M.	C. W.	C. B.C.	C. S.C.	D. M.	D. W.	D. B.C.	D. S.C.	Total amount of work done. C. ft.	Total amount paid.	Number employed on daily wages irrespective of task. M.	W.	B.C.	S.C.	Total amount paid.	Total number employed on task work, and daily wages irrespective of task. M.	W.	B.C.	S.C.	Total.	Total amount paid (total of columns 20 & 25).	Non-working children. Sections 83 and 84. B.C.	S.C.	Amount paid.	Adult dependents, sections 83 & 84. M.	W.	Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
April...	1	44	42	14	15	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,950	Rs. A. P. 8 5 9	3	6	1	2	...	53	56	17	29	146	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2																																			
	3																																			
	4																																			
	5																																			
	6																																			
	7																																			
	Total of week																																			
	8																																			
	9																																			
	10																																			
	11																																			
	12																																			
	13																																			
	14																																			
	Total of week																																			

A separate register in this form should be kept by every mate, and the total of the returns of the several mates should be entered by the Officer in Charge in this register every evening. If work is not measured up and paid for daily, entries in columns (19), (20) and (31) should be made whenever the measurements and payments are made.

Columns (32) & (33) show only such children as are physically unfit for work.

Columns (34) & (37). If the relief of non-working children and adult dependents is by distribution of food at kitchens under section 83, instead of by cash allowances under section 84, the fact should be noted in these columns in which there will then be no entries of figures. Cash allowances paid under section 84 are to appear in the accounts ultimately as expenditure on gratuitous relief.

Where payment is made in kind, under section 106, columns to show the description of grain and quantity (in standard maunds, seers and chitaks) issued, and the value thereof as actually paid, should be substituted for columns (20), (25) and (31).

FORM 20.

(See Section 121.)

Register of children relieved in Kitchen No. *Circle in village of* *since*

Date and Number of Admission Ticket.	Name and Designation of Officer issuing it.	Date of Admission to Kitchen.	Number in Kitchen Register.	To what Section admitted.	Age.	Sex.	Number of Mess.	Name of child.	Name of Father or Mother or Relation heretofore supporting it.	Village.	Date of removal from Register.	Cause of removal from Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

FORM 21.

(See Section 129.)

Attendance Register of Children, and adult dependents of relief—workers in Kitchen No.

Circle in village of *for week ending*

Number on Attendance Register.	Number on Kitchen Register.	To which Section admitted.	Number of Mess.	Name of child or adult dependent.	Days.							Remarks.
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					✓	×	O					

✓ = Present one meal. | × = Present two meals. | O = Absent from both.

FORM 22.

(See Section 187.)

Register of Payments on account of Famine of the _____ *for the* _____.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	No. of sub-voucher contingent abstract.	Description of charges.	Heads of Expenditure.																					Total of each contingent abstract.			Total of each month's bill.			Date of detailed bill.	Date of admission, with initials.	Remarks.
				Relief works.			Gratuitous relief.			Relief of artisans.			Poor house.			Kitchens.			Miscellaneous.														
1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13	14	15
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			

FORM 23.

(See sections 187 and 190).

Not payable at the Treasury.

GOVERNMENT OF—	BILL OF CONTINGENT CHARGES OF THE CIRCLE INSPECTOR OF—			
Head of service.	33, Famine relief. (By civil agency.)	Cash spent.	Price of grain.	Total.
Numbers of sub-vouchers.	Description of charge and date of authority (where special sanction is necessary).			
1	2	3	4	5
	Famine Relief Works—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
	Wages of labour			
	Paid in money			
	Paid in grain*			
	Tools			
	Construction of sheds			
	Miscellaneous contingencies (to be detailed.)			
	Gratuitous relief—			
	Relief at homes—			
	Money doles			
	Grain doles			
	Relief of artisans—			
	Value of materials issued to be made up.			
	Poór-houses—			
	Grain consumed*			
	Other articles of food			
	Fuel			
	Cooking utensils and eating plates ...			
	Construction of sheds			
	Clothing when absolutely necessary ..			
	Cash allowance to pauper cooks and overseers.			
	Miscellaneous contingencies			
	Kitchens—			
	Grain consumed*			
	Other articles of food			
	Fuel—			
	Cooking utensils and eating plates ...			
	Construction of sheds			
	Miscellaneous contingencies			
	Miscellaneous relief (give details)—			
	Reserve grain*			
	Total			

	Rs.		Rs.
Drawn on abstract bill. No date		Allotment of 189 ...	
Ditto ditto ...		Expenditure including this bill	
Ditto ditto ...		Amount of work bills annexed	
Ditto ditto ...			
Add amount of disallowance refunded		Balance available ...	
Total of contingent bill ...		Signature, Office ..., Date ... of Disbursing Officer.	

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the public service, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid. The grain charged for in the bill has been actually issued in gratuitous relief, in payment of relief wages, in poor-houses and in kitchens, as shown in the memorandum below. The rates prescribed by the Famine Code for wages and gratuitous relief have been observed. Vouchers for all sums above Rs. 10 in amount are attached to the bill. I have, as far as possible, obtained vouchers for other sums and am personally responsible that they have been so destroyed, defaced, or mutilated that they cannot be issued again.

The 189 } *Circle Inspector (or other Disbursing Officer).*

* Quantity to be entered in the inner column and price in column 4.

"I certify that in support of every charge of more than Rs. 10 made in this bill a receipt or other voucher has been given me, and is now in my possession. The receipts and vouchers for items in excess of Rs. 100 are attached to the bill, and I am personally responsible that the receipts and vouchers for all other items of more than Rs. 10 are in proper form and order, and that they have been so cancelled that they cannot be again used to suport claims against Government.

"I further certify that the charges on account of relief, whether gratuitous or on relief works, are correct with reference to the numbers receiving relief and the scales of wages and rations prescribed, and that the stock account of grain has been checked and found correct.

The 189 . } *District Officer.*

FORM 24.

(See Section 198.)

Register of Receipts and Issues of Grain from Local Contractors for the _____

| Date of receipt. | Name of contractor. | To whom supplied. | Description of Grain. | | |

APPENDIX III.

(To the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition of December 1895.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOMBAY STATISTICAL ATLAS.

(See Section 5(2) of the Code.)

Areas liable to Famine in the Bombay Presidency.

THE following statement gives the area, population, land revenue, and cultivated and uncultivated areas of each province in the Presidency :—

PROVINCES.	Number of districts in each Province.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.		LAND DETAILS, 1886-87.			LAND REVENUE, 1886-87.			Average rainfall (11 years).
			Total.	Per square mile.	Cultivated. Per cent.	Cultivable. Per cent.	Uncultivable. Per cent.	Gross, including alienations.	For collection.	Collections up to 31st July 1887.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rupees in thousands.			Inches.
Sind	5	38,936	2,413,823	62	38	34	28	80,63	55,69	52,35	8
Gujarat	5	10,131	2,857,731	282	72	9	19	1,21,81	84,02	83,91	40
Konkan	4	13,523	3,482,323	200	41	14	45	42,83	39,37	30,23	100
Deccan	6	35,905	5,315,123	148	70	7	23	1,26,92	1,01,46	1,01,44	32
Karnatak	3	14,676	2,385,414	162	79	6	15	68,03	51,85	51,82	35
Total ...	23	113,191	16,454,414	145	63	12	25	4,40,82	3,32,39	3,29,75	...

Beginning from north, the provinces of Sind, Gujarat and Konkan, with an area of 62,610 square miles or 55·32 per cent. of the total area, a population of 8,753,877 souls or 53·20 per cent. of the total population, and a land revenue of Rs. 1,79,08,611, are not ordinarily liable to famine. In Sind a famine is almost impossible, as the cultivation depends on the inundation of the Indus, which never fails, and on the irrigation canals which traverse all the districts of the province. Gujarat depends on the monsoon rainfall, and though famines have occasionally occurred, there has been no serious famine since 1813. The province is again very rich. The coast districts of Surat and Broach are safer than Ahmedabad and the Native States north and east of it. The Konkan, both north and south, is a region of heavy rainfall, and may be looked upon as safe from famine.

The Déccan and the Karnatak, comprising in nine districts an area of 50,581 square miles or 44·68 per cent. of the total area, a population of 7,700,537 or 46·80 per cent. of the total population, and land revenue of Rs. 1,53,30,358, are the tracts which are known to have often suffered more or less from acute distress and famine. The northern districts of Khandesh and Nasik, enjoying a more certain rainfall, generally come on a level as to safety with Gujarat, but the fact of their being not quite so rich enhances the degree of their liability to distress. As indicated in the Presidency map by differences of shade, the districts bordering on the Sahyadari range are divided into three parts : (1) the western, called the Dangi, Mavli, Dongri or Mallad, receiving a certain and heavy rainfall, comprises a tract practically enjoying immunity from famine ; (2) the eastern portion, called the Desh, indicated in deeper shade, is a tract of low and uncertain rainfall and is chronically liable to famine ; (3) while the transition tract, situated between the two, holds an intermediate position, both regarding certainty and sufficiency of rainfall and immunity from famine. The districts of Bijapur and Sholapur, which lie in the south-east, are alone wholly liable to famine, though in the latter district again the taluka of Barsi, from its vicinity to the Balaghât range, holds a position similar to that of the transition tract elsewhere. The

areas not liable, less liable, and chronically liable to famine are summarised below for the Deccan and Karnatak districts :—

Nature of tract.	Area.		Population.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Not liable	8,241	20	1,514,396	23
Less liable	10,184	24	2,120,385	33
Chronically liable ...	23,258	56	2,828,525	44
Total ...	41,683	100	6,463,306	100

The above figures are exclusive of those of Khandesh, for which such a line of demarcation is not possible. It will be remarked that a little over half the area is chronically liable to famine, while the other half is nearly equally divided between the protected and transition tracts.

Causes of Famine.

The main and almost the only cause of famine is the deficiency or unseasonableness of rainfall, or both. Occasionally great damage is locally caused to standing crops by locusts, rats, floods, frost, blight, grubs, &c., by which the prices of food-grains are so raised as to cause scarcity in parts; but the injury done thereby has never been known to be so serious as to cause a famine.

* * *

Poona.

Areas liable to famine, and the causes which make them so liable.

Though in 1876-77 parts of Junnar and Khed suffered from the widely-spread drought and high prices, the area liable to chronic distress from failure of rain is the Desh, which, as above stated, makes up half the district. It will be seen from the short accounts of other districts similarly divided into three belts, the westernmost of which reaches the Western ghats, that as a rule the Mawal portion is practically free from danger of distress caused by drought. Its immunity lies, however, only in its regular rainfall, for this description of country is not rich, nor are its inhabitants skilful and provident above their neighbours. The transition tracts enjoy a fairly regular rainfall, but their partial immunity lies in a better water-supply, in wells and water-courses running from the hills, a rainfall never excessive and more suitable for great variety of cropping, and in the longer interval between failure of the rains as compared with the open plans of the east. The husbandmen of the transition tract are not called upon to practise the virtues of the Kunbi raiyat of the Deccan (see the Ahmadnagar account) to such a degree as those whose lot is cast in the eastern plain country. Their cultivation is not so speculative, and they are able to practise forethought and system in their agriculture. The condition of the dry and sultry plains is one of constant uncertainty. The soil is rich, perhaps richer than elsewhere. Careful systematic rotation is impossible, for the character of the crop is decided rather by the prospects of the season. It is wonderful how the empirical knowledge of generations and the bitter experience of past failures enable the cultivators to make the best of their opportunities. Their skill is inferior solely because the incentive to industry is wanting. Large expenditure of labour and manure with a failure of seasonable rain places the raiyat, who runs the risk, in a worse position than his neighbour, who hesitates. A wise policy of encouraging the erection of wells has, during a long course of years, given some protection to the Desh and some energy to the cultivators. In the Poona district the need for providing labour in the great famine gave the opportunity for extensive irrigation works, which are shown in the map and detailed in the tables. The hesitation of the raiyats to make full use of these facilities in ordinary years is often remarked. Want of capital and deficiency of manure, on the one hand, with the danger of encouraging stubborn weeds on the other, seem to be the chief reasons. But the measure of protection afforded by the possibilities of irrigation is very considerable and places the area commanded in a position of security equal to that of the transition tract.

Accessibility for relief purposes.

The G. I. P. Railway is the main trade route. It passes through the centre of the tract most liable to famine. The West Deccan opened for traffic on 18th November 1886, brings the Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas, localities before isolated by a spur of the Sahyadris, within ready access of Poona and the G. I. P. Railway. Railway communication with the northern and eastern districts of the Presidency and beyond is further facilitated by the Dhond and Manmad Railway and the West Deccan, of which the former joins the G. I. P. at Dhond in the Bhimthadi taluka. Railway feeders, already numerous, are being increased. The Sirur taluka is intersected by the Poona-Nagar and the Sirur-Kedgaon made-roads. Junnar and Khed have ready access to the Railway by the Narayangaon-Talegaon road, which has raised Talegaon to a trade centre of some importance. This road is now bridged at Indori. There is further considerable traffic with the country below ghats, both parallel with the Railway over the Bhor ghat and by pack-bullocks over the Malsej and Nava ghats. The communications of the Junnar and Khed Mawals are less full, but at the same time from a famine point of view less important.

Economic condition of the people.

The population of the Desh is almost purely agricultural, and indeed of the whole district except of trade centres like Poona and Talegaon. The only important towns of the Desh are marked in the map. None except Indapur (7,740), Sasvad (5,684), and Baramati (5,272) have a population over 5,000. The bulk of the cultivating classes are Kunbis, sturdy and skilful, and Malis; but numerous castes cultivate, even Brahmans, in the Khed taluka, with their own hands. Elsewhere Brahmans are superior holders or till with the help of hired labour. The raiyatwari occupants are fairly off except in the Desh, where they are poor and indebted. They have indeed not recovered from the effects of the great famine. The money-lenders are principally Marwar and Gujarat Vanis. The character of the former is not high. The Marwari is hard and relentless and moreover a bad landlord, caring little for the improvement of the property which comes into his power, and less for the welfare of the insolvent raiyat. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 is in force in this district. The Special Judge claims that it has done and is doing a vast deal of good, checking the downward progress of the raiyatwari occupants and, by establishing equity in the place of law, softening the procedure for the recovery of debt. Though the husbandman's credit has been greatly curtailed, he is driven to greater self-reliance. The Act has enjoyed the great and beneficial opportunity of a series of fair seasons, and even now, if famine again visits the districts in which it has been in force, it has had time to make the most of its novel provisions. It is understood by the people and the capitalists, and it is not too much to hope that the anticipation will not be realised, that distress and scarcity will, by reason of its innovations or by its disturbance of the relations between capital and labour, fall more heavily than heretofore on the poorer cultivators.

Forecast of the maximum number of persons likely to require employment on relief works.

In attempting to carry out the instructions of the Famine Code, it is proposed in these pages to base the estimate (1) on the experience gained in the great famine of 1876-77, and (2) on the general condition of the various sections of the population. The estimate cannot but be doubtful, for it is not possible to forecast the extent and severity of the results of future calamities. The experience of 1876-77 must be weighed with as full an appreciation as possible of the then condition of the people, of the stores of grain then available, and of the then existing facilities for bringing in supplies from outside. The figures of previous famines are wanting.

The Imperial census of 1872, compared with that of 1881, gives the means of gauging the immense loss due to the intervening famine. The degree of recovery must be judged by the figures of the annual village census, until the time for the next regular enumeration arrives.

In 1872 the numbers were 921,353, and 900, 621 in 1881. The difference, a decrease of 2¼ per cent., added to such figures as, but for the famine, would represent the normal increase of population, shows the extent of the check due to the famine. The village census of 1887

gave a total of 910,234. It is not an accurate census. It shows a decrease since 1881 in some talukas, *e.g.*, Junnar, Haveli, and Maval, where it is most improbable that a decrease is real. Territorial changes have also taken place from time to time, which make too close a comparison unfruitful.

The population of 1881 may be distributed roughly as follows:—

Eastern plains	...	...	340,940 or 38 per cent.
Transition tract	...	...	400,784 or 44 „
Western Mawals	...	...	158,897 or 18 „
			900,621

Of the people, 95 per cent. are Hindus and 4½ per cent. Mussalmans. The remainder are Christians, Parsis, and Jews.

The vernacular of 90¼ per cent. is Marathi, of 5¼ per cent. Hindustani, of 1½ per cent. Gujarati, of 1¼ per cent. Telugu, of ¾ per cent. Marwari, and of the remainder English and other languages.

Analysis.

For the purpose of general guidance in times of distress to officers deputed for famine relief, who may not possess local knowledge, in this and in the following district summaries, it is sought to analyse the population details of the 1881 census in such a way as to show the economic condition and the general occupation of the various sections of the community. The once intimate connection between caste and occupation no longer exists, but the connection is still close enough to make it possible to base the analysis on caste and class sub-divisions.

Brahmans and Writers, 50,500 or 5·60 per cent. The Brahmans are Deshasths (32,700), Chitpawans (11,600) and Karhadas (1,600). Other classes which in position and occupation may be included under this head are Prabhus and Mudliars, who together only number 1,500. The Deccani Brahmans fill all the most important professional services, and are also priests, money-lenders, general traders, and, as has been shown, not only superior holders of land, but actual cultivators in some parts. The Brahmans are self-reliant and in no fear of the necessity of resorting to relief works even in the severest distress. The writers, not Brahmans, are chiefly in Government service.

Traders, 20,900 or 2·32 per cent., include Marwar Vanis (9,600), Lingayats (5,400), and Gujrat Vanis (3,800). These are foreigners from the north and south of the Presidency. But it must not be supposed that all trade is in their hands. The Brahmans and many other classes, as will be seen, are largely occupied in trade. But it is true that the chief pursuit of the Marwaris, Gujars and Lingayats, now settled in the district, some only temporarily, is trade including money-lending. There are other foreigners, chiefly traders, *e.g.*, Komits from Madras, Kirads and Agarwals from North India, and there are local Vanis (Vaishya Vanis 1,000), who are principally grocers. As a class traders will not need Government aid in famine.

Artisans and skilled labourers, 47,000 or 5·22 per cent. The artisans are Sonars (9,200, goldsmiths), Badhais (9,700, carpenters), Lohars (2,600, blacksmiths), Tambats (1,100, coppersmiths), Kumbhars (7,700, potters), and Shimpis (8,900, tailors), while the skilled labourers come chiefly from the Vadars (2,700, stone-cutters and professional diggers), and Kamatis (1,200, chiefly bricklayers). The Patharwats (300, stone-dressers), Belders (700, stone-cutters), Ghisadis (400, tinkers), Jingars (650, saddle-makers) may also be specified among the less numerously represented classes.

The Badhais are from North India, and appear to have ousted the local Sutars from the district. They are intemperate and extravagant. The coppersmiths are on the increase and are being drawn to Poona from other districts. The Kumbhars are not well off. On the whole, however, very few from these classes will resort to relief works except as skilled labourers, and will receive wages which will support their families at home.

Manufacturers, 22,000 or 2·44 per cent. Oil-pressers or Telis (8,700) suffer from the competition of petroleum, and though some are husbandmen, many are falling to the status of day-labourers.

Weavers (Salis 3,800, Koshtis 2,700, Sangars 800, Khatris 500, and Raulas 400), are mostly residents of Poona and carry on a flourishing trade in spite of foreign competition. As in the case of copper-workers, weavers, from places (*e.g.* Paithan in the Nizam's territory) where the craft was specially famous, are showing a tendency to congregate in Poona city. Coarse cloth weavers are very few.

Kasars (2,800) are bangle-makers and sellers, and many work in brass. They chiefly live in Poona city.

Except the poorer Telis, the manufacturers of the district will give no cause for anxiety.

Servants and labourers, 47,000 or 5·22 per cent. Village servants useful to the community are—barbers (10,100 Nhavis), washermen (Parits 6,200), Guravs (6,000, temple servants), besides those belonging to depressed classes who will be discussed separately further on. Most of these have customary grain wages. In towns they receive good wages, but the village residents may be compelled to relief works, except the Guravs, whose position is more secure. It must be noted that even village Nhavis have usually a member of the family in Bombay or Poona.

The Ramosis (16,700) are closely allied to the Bedars (hunstmen and woodsmen) of the Bombay Karnataks (see Bijapur). They were once located in settlements on the hills, but have been, for the sake of the public peace, distributed throughout the district as village watchmen. Some are landholders and many skilful field-labourers. A considerable proportion will resort to relief works.

The Rajputs (3,800) are house servants and messengers. They have a monopoly of the preparation of split pulse in Poona and are called Dalvalas. They are secure from famine.

Wandering tribes, 3,200, are not numerous. They are Kaikadis (1,100) and Kathkatis (1,000) principally. The latter come from the Konkan to work as field-labourers. The former are under police surveillance. In famine they will suffer, but are not likely to resort to relief works.

Professional beggars, 9,200 or 1·02 per cent. The Gosavis (3,700), though religious mendicants, include many who have taken to trade and other occupations. Jangams (1,000) or Lingayat priests are settlers, and come rather under the head of religious mendicants than priests, as in the Kanarese districts. The Sahadev Joshis (1,600), Bharadis (1,000) are pure beggars and wanderers, with many minor castes not worthy of separate mention. These, with the exception of Gosavis and Jangams, suffer acutely in famine, but it is probable that they will seek relief by emigration rather than work.

Depressed classes, 108,000 or 11·99 per cent. Mhars (74,600) are village servants and labourers. Some own land. They are as a class steady and not in debt, but they have no resources and will, with all the other depressed classes in affected tracts, require work in famine. Mangs (13,600) are village scavengers and labourers. Chambhars (17,200) work in leather. Dhors (1,100) tan hides and are in debt owing to recklessness. Halalkhors (1,000) or professional scavengers chiefly live in Poona. They are the only secure class coming under this head.

Shepherds and Cowherds, 37,600 or 4·17 per cent. These are the Dhangars (35,600) and Gavlis (2,000). The latter keep cows and buffaloes and sell milk. The former are in addition largely shepherds and pay more attention to breeding than the Gavlis. Some are pure cultivators. The Dhangars breed buffaloes more than cows. Their women spin wool and sell dairy produce. The shepherds have suffered from forest conservancy, and except in towns, both Dhangars and Gavlis are poor, and many may be obliged in famine to seek the relief works.

Cultivators, 500,000 or 55·52 per cent. The numbers classed under this head are large and include very many who are field-labourers or ordinary day-labourers. The Kunbis (396,600) form the bulk of the population. Among them are included the Marathas, who in some respect differ from Kunbis, though the latter, especially in the Desh, claim to be Marathas. One point of difference is that some Marathas keep their women as gosha or veiled, whereas the Kunbi women work in the fields with the men. The number of veiled Maratha women is small and almost exclusively belongs to the rich, who claim Kshatriya descent or relationship to noble families. In the Ahmadnagar Summary will be found a detailed description of the Deccan cultivator who is really the Kunbi, and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

The Malis or gardeners (52,600) are next in importance to the Kunbis. Some divide themselves into turmeric, spice, or flower Malis, and are occupied accordingly in such special cultivation; but very many are ordinary dry-crop cultivators, not differing from the Kunbi except in caste, but perhaps superior in thrift and industry. Some few are field-labourers.

Kolis (42,600) largely make up the hill cultivators of the Mawals, though they are found all over the district. Some Kolis resemble the Ambigs of the Bombay Karnatak, and are fishermen and ferrymen,

The hill Kolis are protected by their climate from danger of distress from drought. They are a simple people, but inclined to be turbulent when pressed by debt or restrictions.

Thakurs (5,600) are a class of hill cultivators, inferior in skill, condition, and intelligence to the Kolis, and more addicted to drink. They too are protected by climate, and in distress will seek sustenance on wild fruit and grasses, rather than on relief works.

Vanjaris (2,600) cannot be now called a wandering tribe, as they were. They were formerly pack-carriers, but since the opening of district by roads and railways, have taken to cultivation and other employments.

Mussalmans, 42,000 or 4·66 per cent., are not numerous, but their callings are very varied. They cannot be easily classed, as Hindus have been classed above, for the details of the numbers of the various sections of the community are not available. It is safe to say, however, that town Mussalmans are largely engaged in trade chiefly as petty dealers and in various handicrafts. Many are messengers, constables and servants, and many market gardeners and fruiterers. In villages the Mussalmans are chiefly cultivators. In the rich gardens of Khed and Junnar, the Bagbans or gardeners are famed for their industry and skill and excel the Malis. In point of thrift and soberness the village residents are decidedly superior to their co-religionists in towns, but are indebted and likely to need relief in times of famine.

It may be desirable to enumerate some of the most important of the varied avocations of the Mussalmans, for this enumeration will almost equally apply to other Deccan districts.

The Mussalmans are weavers (Momins), dyers (Rangrezes), cotton carders (Pinjaris), bricklayers (Gaundis), stone masons (Takaras), betel-leaf sellers (Tambolis), perfumers (Atars), bracelet-sellers (Manyars), gardeners and fruiterers (Bagbans), washermen (Dhobis), water-carriers (Pakhalis), sweepers (Halalkhors), and some chiefly settlers from outside are dealers in cloth and hardware (Mehmans and Bohoras). The beef and mutton butchers (Gaokasabs and Bakarkasabs) are Mussalmans. This list is by no means exhaustive.

Christians (9,500), Parsis (1,600), and Jews (chiefly Bene-Israelas 600) remain. The first include 4,300 Natives, and almost all the Christians belong to the Poona and Kirkee cantonments. The Native Christians are Goanese and converts chiefly from the Mhars and Mangs.

Forecasts.

The Collector, Mr. W. East, estimates the maximum number likely to require relief works in famine at less than 75,000. The maximum reached in 1867—77 was hardly more than 50,000, but it must be noted that a large number of Poona residents sought work in the Ahmadnagar district on the Dhond and Manmad Railway. Judging by the analysis detailed above, and making provision for a considerable proportion of the classes included under cultivators, who are day-labourers, the numbers insecure by profession and unable to live on credit in a severe famine approach two lakhs. Again making deduction on account of the non-liability of the Mawals and the less liability of the transition tract, the maximum estimate cannot be reduced below one lakh. Experience shows that the former estimate is the safer, and the Collector's figure may be accepted for the purposes of these accounts.

APPENDIX IV.

(*To the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition of December* 1895.)

(See section 66.)

EXTRACT FROM THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION No. 737T.R., DATED THE 5TH OCTOBER 1892.

THE AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE.

"10. The following formula, which has been invented by Mr. W. H. King, Inspector of Local Works, Patna Division, has worked out well as regards all road work, and also in tank work, where the lead is short. It is, however, a little too liberal where the lead is long, and in such cases has had to be reduced. For all other works it is fair.

$R = W\ (A + \frac{L+50}{12 \cdot 5})$ in which—

R = the rate per 1,000 cubic feet, lift not exceeding 5 feet.

W = the daily wage as calculated under Chapter VII of the Famine Code (see Appendix V).

A = a co-efficient varying from 6·66 for soft to 10 for hard soil which can be dug with a *kodali*.

L = the lead in feet taken in multiples of 50 feet, as 100, 150, 200, &c.

"As an example, let it be assumed that in a certain case the daily wage is 5 pice, that the soil is soft, in which case A = 6·66, and that the lead is 100 feet; then—

$R = 5\ (6{\cdot}66 + \frac{100+50}{12{\cdot}5}) = 93{\cdot}3$ pice = Re. 1-7-4 per 1,000 cubic feet. Here it would suffice to fix the rate at Re. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet.

"The formula is based on the assumption that—

(1) a man can cut 100 cubic feet of hard soil in a day; 150 of soft soil;

(2) a man can carry 125 cubic feet of soil for 50 feet in a day with a five-foot lift;

(3) he can carry the same quantity for an additional 100 feet in another day.

"Allowing for a woman doing a little less carrying than a man, the following rule may be laid down:—

"A man and a woman working together can cut and carry 100 cubic feet for a 50-foot lead, and a man and two women can do the same for a 150-foot lead. Therefore, the piece-work rate for 100 cubic feet should be the maximum ration wages for a man and woman for a 50-foot lead, and similar wages for a man and two women for a lead exceeding 50 feet, or a lift exceeding 5 feet.

"11. In the case of task-work, which is only permitted for persons of a slightly inferior physique, it will be necessary to allow a further margin; for instance, it might be said that 100 cubic feet is the daily task for one man and two women (or a man, a woman and a child), and a similar addition should be made for any increase in the lead. Each labourer should be made to perform a certain amount of task-work each day before the wage is paid."

Under the Code as now revised there will be no piece-work on relief works, and all labourers will be employed on task-work, including individuals, who have not been taken into any of the gangs. Payment by daily wage, irrespective of task, is allowable only under special circumstances (section 64).

Under section 66, the task of relief-workers of class A will be the amount of work usually performed by able-bodied labourers on ordinary works;

of class B 10 to 15 per cent, less than the A task, but where the work to be done is earthwork, and agricultural labourers, including ordinary cultivators, who have been classed as B workers, are considered as good as those who have been classed as A, the task for class B will be the same as that for class A;

of class C—25 per cent. less than the task for class A:

The task for class D will be determined by the local authorities according to circumstances, but should be such as to give weakly relief-workers a reasonable amount of healthy employment.

Under section 26 iii, each woman is three-fourths of a man (adult male unit); each big child (9 to 14 years) one-half, and each small child (below nine years) onefourth; but, as stated in section 62(5), small children often carry clods of earth on their heads, but hardly assist appreciably in the outturn of the work.

The following table shows the tasks of men, women and children down to class C in term of the task of an adult male of class A:—

Class of worker.	Percentage of the full A task.
Women (*i. e.*, adult females) of class A.	75 per cent.
Big children of class A.	50 "
Men (*i.e.*, adult males) of class B.	85 to 90 per cent., or 88 per cent.
Women of Ditto	64 to 67½ per cent. or 66 per cent.
Big children of Ditto	42½ to 45 per cent. or 44 per cent.
Men (*i.e.*, adult males) of class C.	75 per cent.
Women of Ditto	56 per cent.
Big children of Ditto	37½ per cent.

The following table shows the tasks for one day for men, women and children employed individually:—

Table of standard tasks for ordinary earthwork.

Nature of work.			Quantities in cubic feet.												
			Adult males.				Adult females.				Big children 9 to 14 years of age.				Small children under 9 years.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Excavation only, for all leads and lifts—															
In hard soil			100	88	75	...	75	66	56	...	50	44	37	...	...
In soft soil			150	132	112	...	112	100	84	...	75	66	56	...	...
Carriage only— Lead in feet.		Lift in feet.													
Over	0	0 to 3 feet.	120	106	90	To be determined by the local authorities.	90	80	67	To be determined by the local authorities.	60	53	45	To be determined by the local authorities.	30
,, ...	100		75	66	56		56	50	42		38	33	28		19
,, ...	200		56	49	42		42	37	31		28	25	21		14
,, ...	300		42	37	32		32	28	24		21	18	16		11
,, ...	400		32	28	24		24	21	18		16	14	12		8
,, ...	500		25	22	19		19	17	14		13	11	9		6
Over	0	3 to 6 feet.	80	70	60		60	53	45		40	35	30		20
,, ...	100		60	53	45		45	40	34		30	26	23		15
,, ...	200		44	39	33		33	29	25		22	19	17		11
,, ...	300		33	29	25		25	22	19		17	15	12		8
,, ...	400		26	23	20		20	17	15		13	11	10		7
,, ...	500		21	19	16		16	14	12		11	9	8		5
Over	0	6 to 9 feet.	65	57	49		49	43	36		33	29	24		16
,, ...	100		48	42	36		36	32	27		24	21	18		12
,, ...	200		35	31	26		26	23	20		18	15	13		9
,, ...	300		27	24	20		20	18	15		14	12	10		7
,, ...	400		22	19	17		17	15	12		11	10	8		6
,, ...	500		18	16	14		14	12	10		9	8	7		5
Over	0	9 to 12 feet.	50	44	38		38	33	28		25	22	19		13
,, ...	100		38	33	29		29	25	21		19	17	14		10
,, ...	200		29	26	22		22	19	16		15	13	11		7
,, ...	300		23	20	17		17	15	13		12	10	9		6
,, ...	400		19	17	14		14	13	11		10	8	7		5
,, ...	500		16	14	12		12	11	9		8	7	6		4
Over	0	12 to 15 feet.	40	35	30		30	26	22		20	18	15		10
,, ...	100		30	26	23		23	20	17		15	13	11		8
,, ...	200		24	21	18		18	16	13		12	11	9		6
,, ...	300		20	18	15		15	13	11		10	9	8		5
,, ...	400		17	15	13		13	11	10		9	7	6		4
,, ...	500		15	13	11		11	10	9		8	6	5		3

APPENDIX V.

(*To the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition of December* 1895.)

(See section 103.)

Bases of calculating the money-value of the ration-wage.

The principal item of food being per rupee.	Seers 18.	Seers 17.	Seers 16.	Seers 15.	Seers 14.	Seers 13.	Seers 12.	Seers 11.	Seers 10.	Seers 9.	Seers. 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A man's	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Full ration of this costs ...	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 4	1 6
Minimum ration costs ...	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0
A woman's											
Full ration of this costs ...	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 2	1 3
Minimum ration costs ...	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 11

Pulses being per rupee.	SRS. 12.	SRS. 10.	SRS. 8.
1	2	3	4
A man's	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.
Full allowance for this is ...	0 2	0 2	0 3
Minimum	0 1	0 1	0 2
A woman's			
Full allowance	0 2	0 2	0 3
Mininum	0 1	0 1	0 2

	S.			
With salt at ...	10	to	8	per rupee.
„ oil ...	2½			
Condiments and vegetables ...	20	to	16	

The allowance for—

	Man.	Woman.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Full ration is ...	0 0 3	0 0 2
Minimum ...	0 0 1 1/6	0 0 1 1/6

On the 31st March 1892, rice varied between 10 and 12 seers per rupee, and the average may be taken at 11 seers. Makai and kurthi were selling at about 16 seers. Pulses vary a good deal: the average may be taken at 12 seers. Adopting these rates, the value of the different rations would be—

A.—District.

	Man's ration.		Woman's ration.	
	Full.	Minimum.	Full.	Minimum.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Rice	1 1	0 9	0 10	0 7
Pulse	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1
Condiments	0 3	0 1 1/6	0 2	0 1 1/6
Total ...	1 6	0 11 1/6	1 2	0 9 1/6
Or in pice	6	4	5	3

B.—District.

Cheaper grain—makai, kurthi, &c.	0 9	0 6	0 8	0 5
Pulse	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1
Condiments	0 3	0 1 1/6	0 2	0 1 1/6
Total ...	1 2	0 8 1/6	1 0	0 7 1/6
Or in pice	5	3	4	2

APPENDIX VI.

(*To the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition of December* 1895.)

(See section 104.)

1. The following table indicates the data upon which the grain-equivalents prescribed in section 104 (*i*) of the Code have been

calculated. The price of grain assumed in this table is that of 12 seers to the rupee:—

Item.	Rate per rupee assumed.		Minimum ration for adult male.			Maximum ration for adult male.		
	In seers.	In lbs. at 2 lbs. = 1 seer.	Weight in ounces allowed by the Code.	Price of each item in annas	Price in annas of (1) grain, and (2) other items.	Weight in ounces allowed by the Code.	Price of each item in annas.	Price in annas of (1) grain, and (2) other items.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grain	12	24	16	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ or ·666	24	1	1
Other items. Pulse ...	12	24	2	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{18}{120}$ or ·246	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{11}{15}$ or ·566
Salt	10	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{20}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	
Ghi .. .	2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12}$		1	$\frac{2}{3}$	
Condiments and vegetables.	4		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12}$		1	$\frac{2}{3}$	

2. The above table shows that the proportion between the total price of the other items of the *minimum ration* for adult males and the price of the grain item is when grain is at 12 seers represented by the ratio of ·246 to ·666 or 369 to 1,000. The proportion assumed is $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 or 750 to 1,000, so that ample margin is left for fuel, &c., and for fluctuation in prices. Instead of a grain-equivalent of something slightly over $1\frac{1}{3}$lbs., the Code prescribes one of $1\frac{3}{4}$lbs.

3. Similarly, the proportion between the total price of the other items of the *maximum ration* for adult males and the price of the grain item is, when grain is at 12 seers, represented by the ratio of ·566 to 1 or 566 to 1,000, whereas the Code assumes a proportion of 750 to 1,000. The table indicates a grain-equivalent of $2\frac{2}{5}$lbs. in place of which the Code has prescribed a grain-equivalent of $2\frac{1}{2}$lbs.

4. In the rations both maximum and minimum for adult females the "other items" are the same as in those for adult men, the grain item alone differing.

The grain item of the *minimum ration* for adult females is 14oz., which, at 12 seers to the rupee, would cost $\frac{7}{12}$ths or ·583 of an anna. The relation between the price of the other items and that of the grain item may, therefore, be represented by the ratio of ·246 to ·583 or 422 to 1,000. This would give a grain-equivalent of $1\frac{1}{4}$lbs. against $1\frac{7}{16}$lbs. allowed by the Code.

The *maximum ration* for adult females is 20 oz., which at 12 seers would cost $\frac{5}{6}$ or ·833 annas. The relation between the price of the other items and that of the grain item may, therefore, be represented by the ratio of ·566 to ·833 or 679 to 1,000. This would give a grain-equivalent of something under 2lbs. against one of $2\frac{3}{8}$lbs. allowed by the Code.

APPENDIX VII.

(*To the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition of December* 1895.)

READY RECKONER.

For calculating the value of the wage by a grain-equivalent.

[See section 104 (iv).]

THE PRINCIPAL ITEM OF FOOD BEING PER RUPEE.	Seers 18.	Seers 17 chitaks 14.	Seers 17 chitaks 12.	Seers 17 chitaks 10.	Seers 17 chitaks 8.	Seers 17 chitaks 6.	Seers 17 chitaks 4.	Seers 17 chitaks 2.	Seers 17.	Seers 16 chitaks 14.	Seers 16 chitaks 12.	Seers 16 chitaks 10.	Seers 16 chitaks 8.	Seers 16 chitaks 6.	Seers 16 chitaks 4.	Seers 16 chitaks 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
ADULT MALES. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{3}{8}$lbs. of grain	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4
" B. " " of $2\frac{2}{3}$ " " ...	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
" C. " " of 2 " " ...	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
" D. " " of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " ...	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	10 0	0 10
Minimum ration ... All classes. The money value of $1\frac{3}{8}$lbs. of grain	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	10 0	0 10
ADULT FEMALES. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{3}{8}$lbs. of grain	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
" B. " " of $2\frac{1}{4}$ " " ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
" C. " " of $1\frac{7}{8}$ " " ...	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
" D. " " of $1\frac{5}{8}$ " " ...	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10
Minimum ration ... All classes. The money value of $1\frac{5}{8}$lbs. of grain	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10

READY RECKONER—*continued.*

THE PRINCIPAL ITEM OF FOOD BEING PER RUPEE.	Seers 16.	Seers 15 chitaks 14.	Seers 15 chitaks 12.	Seers 15 chitaks 10.	Seers 15 chitaks 8.	Seers 15 chitaks 6.	Seers 15 chitaks 4.	Seers 15 chitaks 2.	Seers 15.	Seers 14 chitaks 14.	Seers 14 chitaks 12.	Seers 14 chitaks 10.	Seers 14 chitaks 8.	Seers 14 chitaks 6.	Seers 14 chitaks 4.	Seers 14 chitaks 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
ADULT MALES. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{2}{5}$lbs. of grain	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6
„ B. „ „ of $2\frac{3}{5}$ „ „ ...	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
„ C. „ „ of 2 „ „ ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2
„ D. „ „ of $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ ...	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Minimum ration, ... All classes. The money value of $1\frac{3}{4}$lbs. of grain	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
ADULT FEMALES. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{2}{3}$lbs. of grain	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
„ B. „ „ of $2\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ ...	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
„ C. „ „ of $1\frac{7}{8}$ „ „ ...	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1
„ D. „ „ of $1\frac{5}{8}$ „ „ ...	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Minimum ration .. All classes. The money value of $1\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. of grain	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11

READY RECKONER—*continued.*

	THE PRINCIPAL ITEM OF FOOD BEING PER RUPEE.	Seers 14.	Seers 13 chitaks 14.	Seers 13 chitaks 12.	Seers 13 chitaks 10.	Seers 13 chitaks 8.	Seers 13 chitaks 6.	Seers 13 chitaks 4.	Seers 13 chitaks 2.	Seers 13.	Seers 12 chitaks 14.	Seers 12 chitaks 12.	Seers 12 chitaks 10.	Seers 12 chitaks 8.	Seers 12 chitaks 6.	Seers 12 chitaks 4.	Seers 12 chitaks 2.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
ADULT MALES. Full or maximum ration.	Class A. The money value of $2\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. of grain ...	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9
	" B. " " of $2\frac{3}{8}$ " " ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7
	" C. " " of 2 " " ...	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 4
	" D. " " of $1\frac{3}{4}$ " " ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2
Minimum ration ...	All classes. The money value of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of grain	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2
ADULT FEMALES. Full or maximum ration.	Class A. The money value of $2\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. of grain ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7
	" B. " " of $2\frac{1}{4}$ " " ...	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6
	" C. " " of $1\frac{7}{8}$ " " ...	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3
	" D. " " of $1\frac{5}{8}$ " " ...	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1
Minimum ration ...	All classes. The money value of $1\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. of grain	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1

READY RECKONER—*continued.*

THE PRINCIPAL ITEM OF FOOD BEING PER RUPEE.	Seers 12.	Seers 11 chitaks 14.	Seers 11 chitaks 12.	Seers 11 chitaks 10.	Seers 11 chitaks 8.	Seers 11 chitaks 6.	Seers 11 chitaks 4.	Seers 11 chitaks 2.	Seers 11.	Seers 10 chitaks 14.	Seers 10 chitaks 12.	Seers 10 chitaks 10.	Seers 10 chitaks 8.	Seers 10 chitaks 6.	Seers 10 chitaks 4.	Seers 10 chitaks 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
ADULT MALES. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{6}{8}$ lbs. of grain ...	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 1
" B. " " of $2\frac{3}{5}$ " " ...	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 10	1 10
" C. " " of 2 " " ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7
" D. " " of $1\frac{3}{4}$ " " ...	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5
Minimum ration ... All classes. The money value of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of grain ...	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5
ADULT FEMALES. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{3}{5}$ lbs. of grain ...	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 10	1 10
" B. " " of $2\frac{1}{4}$ " " ...	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 9
" C. " " of $1\frac{7}{8}$ " " ...	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6
" D. " " of $1\frac{5}{8}$ " " ..	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Minimum ration ... All classes. The money value of $1\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. of grain	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3

READY RECKONER—*concluded.*

The principal item of food being per rupee.	Seers 10.	Seers 9 chitaks 14.	Seers 9 chitaks 12.	Seers 9 chitaks 10.	Seers 9 chitaks 8.	Seers 9 chitaks 6.	Seers 9 chitaks 4.	Seers 9 chitaks 2.	Seers 9.	Seers 8 chitaks 14.	Seers 8 chitaks 12.	Seers 8 chitaks 10.	Seers 8 chitaks 8.	Seers 8 chitaks 6.	Seers 8 chitaks 4.	Seers 8 chitaks 2.	Seers 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
Adult Males. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{5}{8}$ lbs of grain ...	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 5	2 5	2 6	2 6	2 7	2 7	2 7
" B. " " of $2\frac{3}{8}$ " " ...	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 4
" C. " " of 2 " " ...	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 0
" D. " " of $1\frac{3}{4}$ " " ...	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9
Minimum ration ... All classes. The money value of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of grain	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9
Adult Females. Full or maximum ration. Class A. The money value of $2\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. of grain ...	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 4
" B. " " of $2\frac{1}{4}$ " " ...	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	2 3	2 3
" C. " " of $1\frac{7}{8}$ " " ...	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 10	1 10
" D. " " of $1\frac{5}{8}$ " " ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8
Minimum ration ... All classes. The money value of $1\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. of grain	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8

APPENDIX VIII.

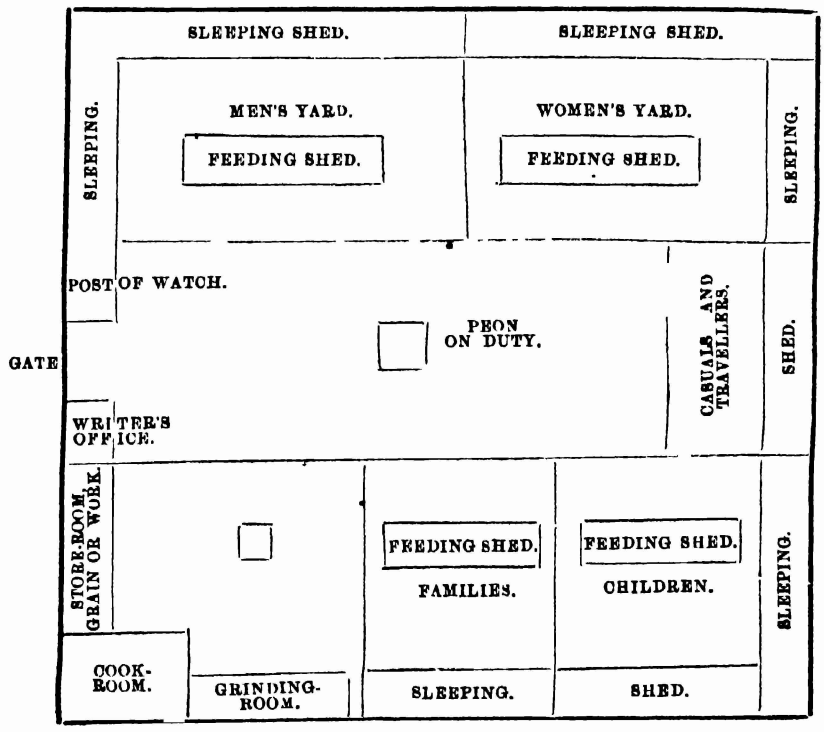
(*To the Bengal Famine Code, revised edition of December* 1895.)

(See Section 118.)

Rules for the Management of a Poor-house in time of severe Famine.

Interior accommodation.

The poor-house should be divided into sleeping sheds, working yards, and offices. The sleeping shed should ordinarily be erected round the sides of the enclosure, the working yards being in front of them, and the offices collected in one corner or along the side nearest the gate. The walls of the sheds should be of earth or of wattle, according as is most suitable to the climate of the locality and the time of year. They should be thatched so as effectually to keep out rain. A free current of air should pass through them, but the sheds allotted to families may have spaces divided off into cubicles or apartments for each family. Superficial space should be allowed to each sleeper, 7 feet by 4, a mat provided to sleep on, and a ticket hung up over the mat corresponding in number to that worn by the pauper. The area of the poor-house should be staked off, so as to provide separate enclosures for men, women, children, and for entire families. Families should not be broken up, but otherwise the sexes and ages should be separated. Each of these enclosures would contain the sleeping sheds and working yard of the class to which it belongs, and where this is found necessary, separate enclosures should be provided for those of good caste and those of low caste. The offices shall consist of a store-room for the grain required for food, another for the work done by the paupers, a grinding-shed, a cook-room, and an office in which the accounts would be written up and the records and registers kept.



The above sketch may serve as a suggestion as to the way in which a poor-house should be laid out and arranged.

Either inside or (which is better) outside the enclosure there should be a wall used solely for washing purpose. A trough or bath should be attached to it, which should be filled from the well, and to which the paupers should be marched in detachments to bathe as often as is thought good with reference to the climate and time of year.

Reception of applicants for relief.

In front of and near the door of each relief camp an enclosure shall be railed off in which all fresh applicants for relief shall be received, whether they present themselves voluntarily or are sent in by the police or by relief officers. In this place some superior relief officers shall attend at a fixed hour every day ; either the special relief officer of the circle, or the village relief officer, or the tashildar, or, in the absence of all these, the peshkar, to receive the applicants, and either forward them to a relief work or admit them in to the relief camp.

If the severity of the famine render it necessary, some official with a supply of cooked food should be present at all hours of the day.

Food.

2. The food should be distributed twice a day, and, except in the case of persons subjected to the penal ration prescribed in section 100 of the Code, should consist of a daily ration as follows :—

	For a man. lb. oz.	For a woman. lb. oz.	For children, not being infants, below 14.
Flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice ...	1 0	0 14	For big children from nine to fourteen years inclusive, half the rations for a man : for smaller children one quarter of those rations.
Pulse	0 2	0 2	
Salt	0 ¼	0 ¼	
Ghee or oil	0 ¼	0 ¼	
Condiments and vegetables ...	0 ¼	0 ¼	

The fourth item will ordinarily be oil as the cheaper article of the two, and the local authorities will determine the proportion of condiments to vegetables in the last item.

For children in arms a special milk diet should be provided, and nursing-mothers should receive 50 per cent. above the usual female rations.

If thought necessary, a stock of food can be laid in to guard against contingencies, but ordinarily it shall be sufficient to contract with a merchant to provide the daily requirements. Care should be taken that every evening enough grain is in store for two days' supply, and enough flour for the food of the next day: the grain should be ground every day for the food of the day after. The flour should be carefully weighed out for cooking, and a definite relation fixed by experiment between the weight of the raw and the cooked food, and the latter should be tested constantly by weighment by the Superintendent as well as by the visiting official.*

They should also see that the food is thoroughly cooked, and is served in a state as palatable as possible. The pulse should contain a certain quantity of pepper and of spices to be fixed in each province according to the local custom. The paupers should be arranged in rows in the feeding-sheds in their own enclosures, and the number of rations required for each enclosure should be taken to them, after being counted by an official at the cook-room door, and distributed. A plate or pot should be given to each in which to receive the liquid portion of the meal. They should be supervised while eating it, and not allowed to get up till it is eaten, or to give any away; special watchfulness is required in the case of the children, who are liable to have the food snatched from them by other children, or by adults, or who may be induced by fear to save a part of it, to give to their parents.

Establishment.

3. The establishment should consist of paupers as far as possible. The only paid officials should be the Superintendent, the accountant, and the hospital assistant; but Re. 1 per month may be paid to the overseers and to the head-cook in addition to food. Carpenters and blacksmiths, if required, may be called in and paid in cash. But all other servants in the poor-house should be paid in food, or in raw grain if their caste requires it, and should, as far as possible, be appointed from among the paupers themselves, not from outside.

The Superintendent.

4. The duty of the Superintendent is general supervision. He is responsible for examining the supply of grain received from the contractor, testing its quantity and quality, and entering it in the stock register; also for seeing that it is securely kept in a safe chamber under a good lock or sufficient guard. He is bound to be always present at feeding time, to see that the food is well cooked and the amount of it correct; to see that paupers are properly organised into gangs and parties, are set to work at labour suitable to their capacities, and do a sufficient quantity of work, and that all members of the establishment do their duty punctually and thoroughly. He shall muster the establishment every day, and record their attendance in a register. He shall also receive daily from the circle relief officer all new admissions, and see that their names are entered by the overseer on his muster-roll.

* The importance of frequent testing cannot be overrated. Under the most careful superintendence errors will creep in on this head if the cooks are not subject to constant inspection ; and it must be remembered that, where the daily ration is cut down to a low scale, sufficiency to sustain life cannot be ensured, if the pauper can be defrauded of even a small fraction of it.

5. The accountant must always be a member of the Collector's office permanent establishment, and must be selected for this work because of his special qualifications, a temporary officiating man filling his place. He has to keep up the prescribed returns and registers.

The accountant.

6. The overseer shall keep the nominal register of the paupers in the poor-house. If there are more than 400 inmates, a second overseer may be appointed. He should ordinarily be a respectable literate inhabitant of the circle, Muhammadan or Brahman, or of other good caste, who is in distressed circumstances, and is glad to do the work for a payment of one rupee a month, plus half as much again as the daily ration, which may be given raw. He shall marshall the people in the morning to the early meal, and shall take the roll-call while it is being eaten. When it is taken, he shall write out a slip in the following form, and make it over to the accountant:—

The overseer.

Attendance morning of

Name of gangsman.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total number of lb grain.
1	2	3	4	5	6

During the day he shall supervise the work of the gangs either generally or any particular set of gangs as the Superintendent may direct. In the evening he shall again marshall the people to the evening meal, and take the roll-call, and give a slip to the accountant in the same form as in the morning.

7. There should be a gangsman or monitor to each enclosure, a female being appointed to the female enclosure; they should be responsible for the discipline of all the residents in their enclosure at night, when at work, or when eating. If the numbers in an enclosure are small, persons of good caste can be allowed to sit a little apart in working and eating from the other members of the gang, and can have a portion of the shed walled off for them. The gangsman or monitor should, if possible, be chosen from among the more respectable and capable paupers in the poor house; if none such are available, he should ordinarily be a respectable illiterate resident of the circle in distressed circumstances, who is glad to accept the post for the wages of a ration half as large again as the ordinary one, *i.e.*, 1½ lb of grains, which may be given raw. The discipline of the party should be kept as uniform as possible, so that people may know their work and their place and each other; they should sleep in the same shed, eat meals in the same place, and after meals go together to the same work in the same place as nearly as possible. Proper arrangements should be made as to the water-supply, the latrines and urinals, and the burial of those who die in the poor-house or hospital.

Organisation of enclosures.

8. A certain number of the residents should be selected as water-carriers, sweepers, grinders, &c., and as monitors or orderly peons to enforce discipline. For the rest, such employment as they are capable of should be provided; for instance, rope-making spinning, stone-breaking, basket-making, &c.

Employment of the inmates.

9. This establishment, which consists of cooks, water-carriers, rice-cleaners or grinders, guards and sweepers, should be kept down to a moderate strength, and should, as far as possible, be recruited from the paupers of the kitchen, or from respectable people of the circle who are in distressed circumstances. As a rule, they should be paid in grain, which may be given raw if desired, at the rate of 1½lb or for the most onerous task 2lb a day; but where the numbers are large, the head cook may, in addition, receive Re. 1 per mensem. The number of each class of servants should be arranged on a sliding scale in proportion to the number of paupers to be attended to. The number of cooks should be about 1 per cent. of the number to be fed, and where the resident population is very feeble, more persons must be entertained to carry and distribute the cooked food than where there are able-bodied paupers

Medical establishment.

who can be so employed. Great care should be taken that the persons employed in the cooking and handling the food should be of such castes that the prejudices of the inmates should not be offended. The number of water-carriers and of sweepers should be about the same as the cooks. But for the sick in hospital probably one sweeper will be required for 25 patients. The occupation of rice cleaning or grinding is one that can be suitably given to women of respectable castes; two women in good health should easily grind thirty seers of grain a day, or enough for sixty adults; but if they are enfeebled, then two relays of two women each should be allowed for each mill. It is not intended in these rules to tie officers down to a too rigid uniformity; but every Superintendent and circle relief officer is expected to do all in his power to combine efficiency with economy.

The hospital.

10. There should be a hospital and a medical officer attached to each poor-house. The site of the hospital should be as near to the poor-house as possible, subject to sanitary considerations, and it should be selected with great care by a superior medical official. Its arrangements should correspond in all important particulars with those laid down for the hospitals on large relief works. The medical official should be appointed with due consideration of the relation between his rank and experience, and the difficulties and reponsibilities of the post, the most experienced men being put in charge of the largest hospitals and poor-houses. He shall be responsible for seeing that all the requirements of an hospital are provided, and that the sheds are dry and ventilated. He shall send in to the Superintendent a daily return showing the number of sick in hospital, the daily admissions, discharges, and deaths, and the number of rations, and the quantity of extra food required for his patients. He shall also keep up a nominal register of all admissions, of their diseases and history; and shall prepare from this such return as may be called for by his own department. He shall constantly go round and inspect the residents in the poor-house, and give out-door treatment to those in need of it, avoiding, as far as possible, any compulsion on the paupers to enter the hospital as in-patients. He should notice the condition of all the residents to see if they are improving, or the reverse; and he should report at once to the Superintendent or the civil relief officer if he believes the food to be insufficient or bad in quality. For those who are specially emaciated, he should prescribe special diet, such as milk or ghee or other nutriment. He should also report to the Superintendent if he thinks that in any case the work exacted is too severe for any of the paupers.

Inspection.

11. The poor-house is under the immediate charge of the civil relief officer of the circle, and the Superintendent of the poor-house is directly subordinate to him. But whenever a poor-house is established, a body of respectable native gentlemen shall be associated with the relief officer as a Committee of Management. They should be consulted on all matters connected with caste and social observances, and their influence should be exerted to spread abroad the knowledge that everything possible is done to prevent any offence being given to the sensitive feelings or prejudices of the inmates. They should be specially consulted as to the appointment of cooks and overseers, in order that no one may be appointed to whose caste any objection can be taken. One of them should be invited to visit the poor-house every day according to a roster, and specially to be present at feeding time; and the whole Committee should, if possible, meet the relief officer weekly at the poor-house, where any suggestions may be offered, or any objectionable practices brought to light and stopped. The relief officer should then, accompanied by the Committee, inspect the residents, and enquire into their cases and condition. Those who have improved in strength sufficiently to enable them to work should be sent to a relief work; those who have not should, if their homes are known, and there is any reasonable prospect that they will stop there, be sent back to their homes and put on village relief.

Who are to be kept as permanent residents of poor-house.

12. The exceptions, who must be kept as permanent residents as long as the famine lasts, are (1) incurable wanderers who have been sent to their homes more than once, but have not gone or have not stayed there; (2) able-bodied professional beggars who have been sent to work more than once, but have persistently left it; (3) persons from villages in which village relief is not given.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

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